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Tower Views

by Clearway

Preserve, Protect, Defend

Who Judges That Oath?

Sky Writing From Strikes

"I do solemnly swear that I will . . . to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Americans are marking those words today. For while the oath of office with which Franklin D. Roosevelt so ringingly pledged his honor on Jan. 20 still echoes in the land, the President jolts the nation with a surprise message to Congress, asking for greater potential power over the Supreme Court and consequently an implied influence in interpreting the Constitution greater than any President since Washington has either had or presumed to desire.

Raising the question of judicial superannuation in the higher courts to a paramount issue, the President's message has brought before the American public the old question of liberalism versus conservatism. Obviously, it is felt, President Roosevelt's proposal is a device intended to circumvent former adverse decisions of the Supreme Court and make possible an interpretation of the Constitution so liberal that the full objectives of the New Deal may find judicial support. There is, and there will continue to be, a great difference of opinion in the United States as to the wisdom of so radical a grant of implied power.

Conservative thinkers with traditional American background already are lining up against it. Liberal and radical supporters of a theory which trespass close to the borderline of human rights to force reforms through governmental decree rather than to encourage such reforms through established procedure, hail it as a progressive step. Spokesmen for the conservative group see in it "the implication of subordination of the Court to the personal power of the Executive."

Because it reaches to the depth of the American form of government, it transcends any question of partisanship. Therefore many feel that Congress should delay action until the people have had time to formulate their views about it. American liberties depend very largely on the independence of the Court. Americans themselves should be given an opportunity to voice their sentiments in regard to any changes that would affect the interpretation of the Constitution.

The President's proposals are not without precedent as far as some state constitutions are concerned, and it may be argued that, since in the present area of social and industrial pressure something has to give, it is far better that the elasticity be added to the judiciary than to the Constitution itself. But such arguments ignore the implied danger of concentrating great powers in the hands of any one man.

Probably in the final analysis the greatest objection to the proposal will be the opportunity it offers the President to "pack" the Supreme Court with judges presumably sympathetic with the New Deal. The delight with which dictatorial countries abroad view the proposal indicates which side of the road it takes.

Implications of the effect a "packed" Court would have on state rights, or for that matter, any other traditional rights makes many Americans strain wistfully toward the echo of President Roosevelt's recent utterance: "I . . . swear that I will preserve, protect, and defend . . ." In the long run Mr. Roosevelt will be called upon, as every other President has been, to justify that oath.

Bound for the Orient, the first strike-bound American merchant ship etched its course on Pacific seas today. It put off from Honolulu claiming credit for being the first merchant ship to sail from a Pacific port since the 98-day maritime strike was called. As the smoke from its funnels smooches the horizon the Pacific coast maritime strike moves out of the realm of news, and a new hope for shipping prosperity rises in the industrial skies.

Similarly expectation grows brighter in the General Motors strike zone as it becomes known that William S. Knudsen and John L. Lewis have held a secret meeting in Governor Murphy's apartment, where an intimate exchange of views took place. That the two officials left the conference amiable and smiling seems to augur well for the side of conciliation. Further promising indications are contained in the announcement that subcommittees of the peace conferees are studying definite problems to be presented at the eighth session of the conference; that the possible ejection of the sit-down strikers in the two General Motors plants in Flint is not an imminent move, and that the Michigan Governor continues to repeat: "Definite progress." When the smoke of factory chimneys smudge the horizon again, will it write on the skies a gain for humanity or a gain for greed?

Cairo Is In a Singing Mood As River Continues to Ebb; Safety Bulkhead to Remain

Water Slowly Going Down but Absolute Safety Margin Is Not Yet Attained—Women and Children Still Out of City

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 6 (AP)—Cairo was in a singing mood today. The reason? The Ohio continued to fall, although slowly, from the highest stage ever reached here and the city of 13,500 no longer felt a fear of possible inundation.

From a peak of 59.62 feet, the flooded river coursed along at 59.40 and continued dropping slowly.

The men who patroled the levee, or who worked in the commissary or at flood co-ordination headquarters, sang at their tasks. A nervous tension which had gripped the city for nearly two weeks disappeared.

Women and children who were evacuated when it seemed possible the waters of the Ohio might enter the city despite a 60-foot seawall, wanted to return. But Dr. Van Andrews, a member of the flood committee, urged that they not return "until the river falls several additional feet."

United States Army engineers said safety would not be absolutely assured until the water falls to 55 feet.

Maj. R. D. Burdick of the engineers recommended that the three-foot bulkhead of timbers and earth built atop the seawall not be removed before June 1.

"I do not consider they are likely to be needed," said Major Burdick, "but they might as well be left in place. There should be no hurry in tearing them down for if Cairo needs them later they will be ready."

NEW MADRID, Mo., Feb. 6 (AP)—A leak in the levee protecting New Madrid from the Mississippi river flood was checked early today after 400 workers toiled through the night to keep the water out of the town.

"The leak was not serious, but government engineers were taking no chances of it spreading," Mayor S. L. Hunter said after a trip to the danger point, eight miles north of here.

Little concern over the leak in the levee was expressed by Mayor Hunter. He explained that water had seeped through a cracked drainage culvert, through the levee, and that Government engineers had constructed a five-foot wall of sandbags to prevent its spread.

"We're not taking any chances of its washing a hole in the levee now. Everything is under control and there is no danger."

The culvert is in the Farrensberg levee, which arcs around the town, at a point about four miles east of Highway 61. Normally it provides drainage into backwater from the river, and in times of high water, flood gates are lowered to prevent inundation of surrounding lowlands.

For other flood news: Page 2.

Austrian Regime Begins Agitation For Otto's Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 6—The German tide in Austria is rising—following the announcement here today that Baron Constantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, is this month returning the official visit which the Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, made in Berlin three months ago.

This first official visit within the last four years of a German Foreign Minister here is interpreted as meaning that the Third Reich is satisfied with the progress of German influence in Austria.

It was originally planned that Baron von Neurath should come in January, but the opposition which Vienna offered to Germany's attempt at economic penetration here and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's vigorous suppression of National Socialist activity in Austria cooled Berlin's cordiality.

Time Held Right

Meantime, however, a fairly comprehensive trade agreement has been reached, and Austrian Hitlerists have also attained a number of apparent successes, so that Berlin evidently thinks the situation propitious for friendly demonstration.

The rising stream of pro-German feeling has aroused apprehension in all Clerical circles. The Government's dual policy of external co-operation with Germany places it in a difficult position and enables Austrian National Socialists constantly to gain ground.

Agitation for Monarchy

In the hopes of checking them, the Government has begun a vigorous agitation for the return of Archduke Otto.

The Government press and the Government party, known as the Fatherland Front, have become openly and energetically royalist. To facilitate the propaganda they have launched the slogan "The Hapsburgs for Austria alone."

Otto, they promise, is to relinquish his historic claims on other lands, and would not be Emperor, but would merely become a modern ruler of little Austria.

The regime here would like to bring in Otto as a counterweight against National Socialism. But, it is asked, can that restoration with the support of only a small part of the Austrian people, withstand the powerful German tide?

Vienna's drift to old Austria regime: Page 3.

Head of Bar Association Opposes Changes in Court

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Frederick A. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, last night criticized President Roosevelt's recommendations for revision of the federal courts and said they were "out of line" with the Constitution's segregation of official powers.

Mr. Stinchfield said his observations were his personal views and were in no sense to be construed as an official declaration by the bar association.

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Labor Claims Right to Share Added Profits

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The tenth article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American workers are well aware that industry today is equipped to produce for every family a comfort level of living, far more than the so-called minimum level of decency. Since we have man power and equipment enough to give us all a comfortable living, why do we produce less than enough for even the minimum of decency, while over 8,000,000 men are still unemployed?

Why was it that even in the years of greatest prosperity in 1929 we failed to give 20,000,000 American citizens even the bare essentials of decent living, when we could have given them plenty? These are the questions which American business should answer when it asserts that if left to its own resources it will take care of the workers' needs.

Labor seeks a more equitable share of the profits of industry. The Brookings study accurately points out that our problem of production can be solved only through a fundamental redistribution of income. This, however, cannot be effectively achieved by the price reduction method alone unless it is accompanied by protection of workers' incomes. Passing on to the public in lower prices the benefits of technological improvements has great merit where improvements have occurred in efficient production.

Extraordinary difficulties stand in

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

British to Ask Empire Aid In Defense Costs

Proposal for Co-operation to Be Made at Imperial Conference

Hoare's Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—The dominions are to be invited to contribute to the imperial defense, practically the whole cost of which is at present borne by Britain, it has been disclosed by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Britain, mindful of what happened 160 years ago when it tried to tax 13 American colonies for this purpose, has always carefully avoided asking the dominions to share the costs of defense. Some of them, notably Australia and New Zealand, already contribute without being asked. Now, in the words of Sir Samuel, speaking at Bradford last night, it is intended "to tell them the position."

Up to Dominions

The First Lord of the Admiralty added: "We shall have the opportunity in three months' time at the Imperial Conference and we shall leave it to them how far they are prepared or able to co-operate with us."

Thus the mistake made in regard to the American colonies is to be studiously avoided. "It would be a grave mistake to try to impose the same rigid plan on other members of the commonwealth," Sir Samuel declared.

He added that any system of isolated defense would be found both extravagant and inefficient. It is necessary to build a new fleet at a time when the cost of ships has doubled, even trebled, since pre-war days.

Rich Enough

Imperial defense coupled with imperial economic development will make the units of the Commonwealth rich enough to shoulder their responsibilities, he believed.

Sir Samuel scoffed at "wild statements" that air-power has superseded sea-power—statements which "convinced no responsible statesman in any country." Air power extends the range of sea power by hundreds of miles, he declared.

It is emphasized here that though the Government, in Sir Samuel's words, wants to leave "no doubt in the minds of foreign countries as to the progress of the new British fleet program," it is anxious not to build a single ship more than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of imperial defense.

Call for Geologists Heard in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The department of geology in Birmingham University reports that the demand for graduates who have specialized in that subject has recently been greater than the supply. It has been unable, owing to shortage of students, to fill in the oil and mining industries.

Physicists also, who have studied geology, are being anxiously sought for training as geophysical prospectors. The university finds it difficult to understand why more students do not take a subject of which it has made a special feature for many years.

One suggested reason is that students tend to take up a subject in which they have shone at school, and geology is not usually taught at school, and another may be that parents and schoolmasters have not full knowledge of openings to which a geological training may lead. They are reminded that many well-paid posts are open to men with such a training in the service of oil and mining companies and of the geological surveys of the colonies and mandated territories.

New York Hails Ship Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 — Rattling winches and smoking stacks alongside harbor piers here today told the story of the resumption of water commerce between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports after an interruption of three months on account of the western maritime strike.

Pacific Coast vessels which remained idle at their docks regardless of the settlement of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf port strike recently took on the appearance of extreme activity, and last night the Steamship President Adams, of the Dollar Line, left Jersey City to begin a parade which is to be continued by other vessels today.

Six Dollar Line steamships had been tied up in New York berths as a result of the strike.

Representatives of the line said they expected the Steamship President Harrison to leave here on Monday, following the President Adams westward, and that other departures had been arranged. The President Polk is to steam on March 4, followed by the President Pierce on March 18. The President Van Buren on April 1 and the President Garfield on April 15.

Leaving today with a large passenger list is the steamship Pennsylvania, of the Panama Pacific Line, which will proceed to California ports by way of Havana, Cuba, and Acapulco, Mexico.

The steamship Virginia, sister to the Pennsylvania, which had been scheduled to end her westbound journey at Ensenada, was notified by the management of the line that instead of calling at the Mexican port below the California border, she should proceed to Los Angeles harbor, make a quick turn around there and leave for New York again at midnight tonight.

Preparations have been made to have the steamship California, of the Panama Pacific Line, which has been detained in San Francisco as a result of the strike, steam for New York on Feb. 13.

Similar plans were announced by the Grace Line, operators of which said they had notified the steamship Santa Elena, en route to the West coast, to pass the scheduled destination at Ensenada and proceed to Los Angeles tomorrow. The Santa Elena then would leave Los Angeles on Monday for an eastbound voyage. Another Grace Line steamship, the Santa Rosa, which has been strikebound in Los Angeles harbor, is to steam on Feb. 19 for eastern ports.

Peace Gains Reported At Auto Parley

Move to Evict Strikers From Plants Again Delayed

President Helps

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP)—Conferees seeking an agreement that will permit reopening of all General Motors strike-bound plants throughout the country met in their eighth session in two groups today still apparently seeking to resolve the question of union recognition as sole collective bargaining agency in the 20 plants closed by strikes.

There was no official statement of what constituted the stumbling block in the way of a settlement, but the union demand that it be named sole collective bargaining agency was known to have been virtually the only point discussed so far.

A source close to the conferees said today they definitely were seeking a settlement rather than a truce, but that the collective bargaining issue was taken up first as the major question. "This is the settlement conference arranged for at the Governor Lansing truce agreement with the opposing sides on Jan. 15," this source said.

Governor Murphy last night announced that the conferees were "making definite progress." He also said he had talked with President Roosevelt by telephone twice yesterday and added: "The President's influence has been very helpful."

Flint Awaits Decision

An air of expectancy pervaded Flint, Mich., where one-fourth of the 165,000 residents are General Motors employees and where two plants of the corporation are held by sit-down strikers defying an injunction.

The populace waited eagerly for news from the Detroit conference as action to remove the men from two Fisher body factories again was delayed.

The issuance of a writ of attachment, making possible the arrest of the "sit-downers," completed General Motors' legal action against the men.

Upon receiving the writ from Judge Paul V. Gadola, who granted the injunction last Tuesday, Sheriff Thomas W. Wolcott asked Governor Murphy whether it would be necessary to swear in special deputies to aid in making the arrests or whether he might have the assistance of national guardsmen stationed in Flint to preserve order.

Awaits Governor's Word

"I am not going to act until I hear from the Governor," the sheriff said. Governor Murphy had neither replied nor indicated what his answer would be.

The general feeling in unofficial circles at Flint was that an agreement was near in the peace parley, but that if the conference should fail that martial law probably would be declared in Flint.

Meanwhile, at San Francisco the first strike-bound American merchant ship sailed the Pacific today, after three months in which the American flag was scarcely seen on the world's greatest ocean.

The liner President Hayes put out from Honolulu at 2:15 a. m. today, the first regular sailing of a merchant ship from a Pacific coast port since the 98-day maritime strike was called.

In California ports negotiators sought to smooth out several remaining disputes which in one case threatened to disrupt the newly born peace.

Views on sit-down strikes: Page 2.

Toscanini Contracts For Radio Concerts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Arturo Toscanini, the Italian composer, has been signed for a series of exclusively radio concerts beginning sometime near the end of 1937, David M. Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Company, announced yesterday.

The Italian maestro, who last year resigned as conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and whose art had been considered lost to the United States except through phonograph records, will be heard as conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra. The concerts will be distributed nation-wide by the NBC and will not be offered to sponsors.

Samual Chotzinoff, critic and intimate friend of the great Italian conductor, went to Signor Toscanini's home in Milan, Italy, to act as negotiator for the series.

Commenting upon the success of singing up Mr. Toscanini, Mr. Sarnoff said in part:

"We are delighted to be able to secure the return of Maestro Toscanini to America. His incomparable genius will further stimulate and enrich musical appreciation in our country."

Toscanini in Palestine: Page 3.

President's Court Proposal Looms as New Deal Strategy; Retirement Practices Studied

Six States Provide for Compulsory Retirement of Justices

Average Age Is Set Around 70

England, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany Have Age Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Roosevelt's surprise message of yesterday raises the question of judicial superannuation in higher courts to a national issue of major importance. Records reveal that six American states now have provisions for compulsory retirement in their constitutions; that Congress has already moved in the matter in connection with district and circuit federal courts; while in England a royal commission has likewise recommended a fixed age for compulsory retirement.

In varying ways foreign countries meet the same difficult problem, there being automatic compulsory retirement in France, Germany, New Zealand and Ireland, and for certain lower courts in England and Canada, as well as other countries.

In 1919 Congress put indirect pressure on district and circuit court judges to retire when eligible (after 10 years' service at age of 70) by providing that the President may "if he finds any such judge is unable to discharge his duties efficiently by reason of mental or physical disability of permanent character" appoint an additional judge to take over the work of the sitting judge, the newcomer being made his senior in rank and authority so long as he continues to sit. Mr. Roosevelt made reference to this la win his message but declared that the indefinite nature of the legislation "has rendered it ineffective."

Six States Have Acted

Six American states now provide constitutional retirement for their judges at fixed age, as follows:

Connecticut—70 years.

Louisiana—75.

Maine—70 years, after seven years' service, or lose claim to retirement compensation.

Maryland—70.

New York—End of calendar year after seventieth birthday.

New Hampshire—70.

Most comprehensive recent study of retirement and removal of judges is that by Burke Shartel, professor at the University of Michigan law school, sponsored by the National Conference of Judicial Councils, and published in the December issue of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, described as an "extraordinarily valuable article" by the editors. The editors likewise state, "we have been almost universally deprived of a means for dealing with the judge whose powers are waning."

Foreign practice given by Professor Shartel shows—

England—County judges must retire at 72, or at discretion of Lord Chancellor, up to 75; no compulsory provision for higher courts.

Ireland—Circuit court judges, compulsory retirement at 70 years; high court and supreme court, 72 years.

Canada—Compulsory retirement of county judges at 80.

New Zealand—Compulsory retirement at 70.

France—Compulsory retirement: Lower courts, 70; Cour de Cassation, 75 years.

Germany—Compulsory retirement varies by provinces; Prussia requires retirement at 68.

Four Necessary Provisions

While voluntary retirement "is, and always will be, our principal method of eliminating the disabled or superannuated judge," Professor Shartel concludes that four conditions must be followed in making a system of quasi-voluntary retirement operate—

(1) Vesting supervisory power in some agency;

(2) Adequate pensions;

(3) Provision permitting the retired judge to perform part-time service after his retirement;

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Pilot

Harris & Ewing

Senator Henry F. Ashurst

Arizona Democrat, Chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee

Hughes Influence Expected to Guide Debate on Courts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senators Van Nuys (D) of Indiana and Burke, members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said today they would ask the committee to invite the Supreme Court justices to testify when hearings start.

The House Judiciary committee today set Tuesday for first congressional consideration of President Roosevelt's history-making court reform plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Prolonged congressional hearings at which Mr. Chief Justice Hughes may figure as a principal witness are expected in connection with the Roosevelt judicial reorganization program.

On the two major subjects of judicial superannuation and congestion of federal court dockets, the Chief Justice is a major authority and has made extended comments in the past. The Chief Justice has come before congressional hearings in the past when these dealt with federal judiciary matters. It is assumed here that his evidence will be secured by Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, or Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, respective chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

Recognizes Risk to Court

Besides being Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes has a second, lesser known capacity as presiding officer of "the judicial conference" set up by act of Congress in 1922, composed of the senior judges of the 10 circuit courts, and meeting with the Attorney General. It is the national clearing house for discussion of federal judiciary administration meeting each year in the fall and recently has been empowered to make recommendations direct to Congress on reform proposals designed to expe-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Parallel Is Drawn With British Threat to House of Lords

Subtle Warning To Court Seen

Hardest Fight Expected in Senate—May Be Some Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The stage is set for what may be the greatest constitutional debate, in and out of Congress, since the Dred Scott decision case, and perhaps the most intense legislative struggle since the League of Nations fight.

But the problem for Congress and the nation precipitated by President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court from nine to a possible 15 members may not take precisely the lines that are now visible on the surface.

The parallel between President Roosevelt's bombshell plan and the proposal of the British liberal cabinet in 1911 to create new peers and enlarge the size of the House of Lords in order to get reform legislation through is too close to be ignored. In that instance the Asquith Government went so far as to draft lists of possible peers, of sound liberal views, which carried their proposal to the very last point as a threat.

As a historical footnote, with curious bearing on President Roosevelt's references to age on the federal bench, it is interesting to recall that most of the proposed new lords were single gentlemen of advanced years, who would not be likely to perpetuate the peerage. The Roosevelt appointees to the bench are definitely to enlarge the number of places on the court.

The Lords Gave In

But Prime Minister Asquith did not have to carry out his threat to have the King create new peers. The House of Lords capitulated, and sanctioned the bills then strongly backed by the popularly elected House of Commons.

Today, in Washington, the proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court has very much the same status as the plan to increase the House of Lords had in Britain in 1911. In a word, President Roosevelt may be perfectly willing to give up the actual creation of new justices on the bench, if the court sees fit to adopt his interpretation of the constitutionality of New Deal laws.

The legislative fate of the Roosevelt proposals is plainly open to doubt. While the Democratic majority, much of it well-disciplined, is very great and can stand a lot of denting before it is reduced to a minority, nevertheless the degree of opposition already expressed is sufficient to throw dubiety over the outcome.

One event, however, would help the measures through Congress more than all others. It is generally agreed, and that would be one or two adverse Supreme Court decisions on vital matters. The most important case now pending—arguments are to begin next week—is the Wagner Labor Relations Act, by which organized labor set great store. The Washington state minimum wage law case is also pending, as well as appeals to reconsider the New York law.

Act as Restrainer

If a series of decision in the coming month or two proceeds to knock down New Deal law after law, which are supported by big majorities in Congress, then more and more backing is expected to be forthcoming for the President's proposals.

Therefore his sensational message may be interpreted as a move—even a threat, or an attempt to bring pressure—very much like the plan to enlarge the House of Lords. As a matter of fact, the parallel is even closer because of the internal content of the Roosevelt bill.

For the size to which the court is to grow is entirely dependent upon the justices themselves who are over the age of 70 years. If, foreseeing (as the conservative lords did in 1911) that they would be outvoted in the end, they may choose to prevent enlargement of the court by resigning in advance.

There are, therefore, three possible courses open to the conservative majority on the court:

1. They can stand pat, voting—if their view of the law so leads them—against the Wagner Act; witnessing in that event the probable passage of the enlargement law; and the addition of as many as six justices to the bench. They would then witness the prospect of themselves being outvoted, becoming a helpless minority, and if they resign afterward, seeing President Roosevelt place still more of his own appointees on the bench.

(2) They can help to head off the enactment of the enlargement proposal by deciding favorable (at least by a 5-4 vote) on the next important New Deal cases to come before them. They would thus take much of the starch out of the anti-court sentiment in Congress, averting not only the "packing" of the bench, but other possible laws curbing their historic powers.

(3) They can vote as they please

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Nanking's Truce With Reds

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6 (AP)—The communist armies of China, after nearly 10 years of warfare against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his modern Nanking legions, appear to have won at least a truce with Nanking on their own terms.

In Peiping a spokesman of Japan's North China garrison said that the Japanese army might be "faced with the necessity of taking independent measures" since the action taken by the Chinese Government to suppress the increasing communist power in the northwest was not considered satisfactory.

The Tokyo Government for many months has been trying to persuade Nanking to conclude an agreement for joint Sino-Japanese military action against communism in China. Thus far Nanking has evaded the issue.

Although confusion still reigned in the northwest provinces, with a prospect of further civil strife in that region, there were strong evidences that the communists have emerged from the crisis in a stronger position than they have held since they abandoned their Soviet Republic in Kiangsi province three years ago.

Nanking asserted that it had settled the northwestern crisis—which began Dec. 12 with the kidnaping of General Chiang at Sianfu, Shensi—by an agreement with all rebellious elements.

The terms were not announced, but unofficially Nanking leaders admitted that they included large money payments to the communists and tacit permission for them to occupy considerable areas in the northwest without further molestation by General Chiang's troops.

This amounted to assurance from Nanking that its nine-year war against the communists was ended, and constituted in the minds of experienced observers the greatest triumph yet gained by the "red" elements in China.

Strikers Defend Sit-Down As Peaceful and Effective; Legal Justification Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 6—The sit-down strike in the automobile industry is justified by its sponsors as based on a new conception of property rights growing out of the depression and unemployment.

The worker is held to have virtually a property right in his job, modifying old standards of legality. Sit-down tactics are expected by automobile union officials to become a new and permanent instrument of labor policy.

Advantages of the sit-down method, whereby strikers remain in their plant in preference to pursuing the traditional walkout, are enumerated by union leaders as follows:

1. Effectiveness—When workers stay in a factory they hinder the company from attempting to operate with new men, minimize strike breaking, and shut off production most efficiently.

2. Peacefulness—Violence is reduced by strikers being inside, instead of massed in picket lines without, and liable to clashes with police.

3. Best for union morale—Strikers sticking together in a factory can keep up their enthusiasm better than when going their separate ways outside, subject to disintegrating influence and rumor.

Effective in Mass Production

The sit-down strategy, it is noted by the CIO automobile workers, is peculiarly adapted to mass-production industry and the conveyor system of production, because it is capable of tying up the entire system of production through strikes at a few key points.

More sit-down strikes are anticipated in other unorganized, non-union industries. No revolutionary motives are held by the union in backing the sit-down strikers, its officials insist. They disavow any design of having sit-downs as a preliminary to workers trying to take over and operate factories, as Italian sit-downers did some years ago.

To return to the legality and the future of the sit-down strike, these make the two most significant questions in a general analysis.

The sit-down is so new in the labor world that CIO views on the subject are just beginning to take form. There is, for instance, no official union ruling on legality.

That the sit-down goes against the old ideas of property rights is conceded by some of the union attorneys, but they immediately add that an improved standard of workers' rights is rapidly molding public thought and will favorably influence judges.

Permanency of Sit-Down

As to the permanency of the sit-down, there is more assurance among union leaders, though still some debate. In this field union men are on their own ground. Officers of the automobile workers' union are emphatic that the sit-down has come to stay.

They do not mean that unauthorized sit-downs by the rank and file will be countenanced by a well-established union, but that the sit-down has shown itself so successful that it will continue as a policy that can be used if ever the union is impelled to call an official strike.

Given a choice between kinds of strike, the union would choose the more effective.

If somewhat less confidence in the permanency of the sit-down is voiced by some of the trade unionists of longer experience giving counsel here, still their enthusiasm is multiplying with the sit-down successes in General Motors.

"Suppose the automobile union won all its demands from General Motors and industrial peace was maintained with the company for the next 10 years, then the union got into a deadlock with the management, and after all negotiations had failed, the union felt it inevitable to call a strike. What kind of a strike would the union be likely to call—the old-time walk-out or a sit-down strike?" one of the union staff with widest labor experience was asked.

Union Claims Benefits

Reviewing advantages credited to the sit-down, a leading official of the United Automobile Workers' Union says:

"It is the most effective method of strike because the man is there at his machine or bench. He sits down and protects his job, instead of going home and leaving the way open for some one else to come and take his job. He sits there and prevents any one from getting it.

"Also it is much more difficult for the employer to demoralize the striker by having him subjected to all kinds of disheartening rumors and propaganda. The sit-down striker is in constant touch with the union and his morale is kept much higher than it would be otherwise. That's the way the sit-down strikes have worked out at Flint, Mich.

"The sit-down furthermore is superior in inclement weather. The striker is on the inside protecting his job rather than outside on the picket line in the cold and rain.

"Another of the major points in favor of the sit-down strike is that it minimizes violence. The striker remaining in the plant is out of reach of the police and the agent provocateur. The sit-down is the most peaceful method of striking.

"In ordinary strikes where the workers walk out and stand on the picket line, many arguments are precipitated, blows are struck, and violence ensues.

"On the other hand, if the worker is in the factory with his fellows, should violence occur, it must come from the outside. Certainly sit-down strikers do not go out looking for it. It is brought in to them.

Legality Defended

"If our men on the inside were operating the plants and producing goods for our benefit, then there would be some substance to the claim of illegality raised against the sit-down strike.

"To the international officers of our union the sit-down seems a natural development rising out of the mass-production industries, a form of striking peculiarly adaptable to mass production.

"It is purely and simply a means of stopping production in the most effective and peaceful way possible.

"It has no social implications, as far as we are concerned. In Russia the sit-down strike was the method workers used to seize and operate industry. We have no intentions of operating industry. We have no political or revolutionary aims.

"Undoubtedly the sit-down strike will be a permanent tool of the automobile workers' union."

Outlining the new doctrine of workers' rights as entitling them to stay in a plant when on strike, Maurice Sugar of Detroit, attorney for the United Automobile Workers' Union, said:

"Due to the depression and a large volume of continuing unemployment, it has become inaccurate to hold to the orthodox conception of trespassing in present-day industry.

The Workers' Right

"The orthodox view is that property owned by employers is theirs, and that they are charged with no responsibility to the people of the country.

"It may be granted that years ago, when industry was in the craft stage, and before we had the gigantic industrial establishment of today, the closing of a plant had relatively little effect.

"However, with the development of industry during the last 40 years, what a manager does with his plant has become of tremendous public effect, and the employer has an enormous responsibility.

"In the previous stage of capitalistic expansion, if a man lost his job, he could easily get another. That is not possible today. So what happens in General Motors with its 200,000 employees has social implications extremely deep and profound.

"During the industrial era of the past, the conception was established in the worker that he was entitled to a job. Today with unemployment existing permanently, this conception changes into the worker's conviction that he has a right to the job he holds, because he can't get any other.

Workers' Property Interest

"Accordingly, there rises within the worker the feeling of a type of property interest—that he is entitled to work in the plant where he is employed, since he is not sure he will be able to work in any other place if he loses the job he has.

"This feeling is general throughout the country. It comes out of this process of industrial development.

"Basically, the worker is build-right to live, and I have a right to work here.'

"Basically, the workers is building up a code of rights, a new conception of workers' rights.

"In by-gone years, when work was superabundant, the employe could tell his employer if he wanted, 'Keep your old job, I'll go and find a new one I like better.' Today he cannot say that any more.

"There you have the moral and social basis for the workers' attitude in the sit-down strikes. In my opinion it is sound. It must be followed by a legal conception that justifies it generally.

"Just as the workers of the past broke down the conception of the illegality of organizing and striking as it existed in this country 100 years ago, and as they broke down the view of the illegality of peaceful picketing held by many states until recently and not yet entirely dissipated, so will the workers eventually break down the conception of the illegality of the sit-down strike.

Weapon of Self-Defense

"In essence it is a weapon of self-defense. It is a right authorized by the conditions of 1937.

"As you have the breaking down of the conception that the employer can do as he pleases with his property, regardless of his employees, so, as a correlative, you have the building up of the conception that the employees have the right to look to the employer's property for their sustenance.

"From the broad point of view this means that if it is necessary ultimately for the American people to own the factories in order to maintain their existence, they must of necessity come to this. That, of course, is in the future."

Mr. Sugar granted that this theory ran into the old doctrine of property rights and that to establish the new standard it would be requisite to establish a new definition of property rights.

"This new concept is rapidly permeating the American public," he declared. "The overwhelming majority of the people is ready for it.

Legislative Battles

"Employers will rush to legislatures to stigmatize them as criminal," he continued. "There will be conflicts in legislatures. In some, where employers have such dominance as to succeed, they will win; in others not.

"Judges traditionally conservative will be forced by the pressure of public opinion to move toward the new position.

"The whole movement comes from below, from the rank and file of labor. It cannot be suppressed by the leaders of labor even if they wanted to. I think the sit-down strike will be accepted by labor officialdom as a legitimate weapon. Indeed, I think it is today largely so accepted."

Disclaiming a wish to advise labor to violate law, Mr. Sugar said that peaceful picketing has been illegal in Michigan since 1898 and yet unions of the American Federation of Labor picket in Michigan because there is no such thing as a strike without picketing.

Cites A. F. of L. Stand

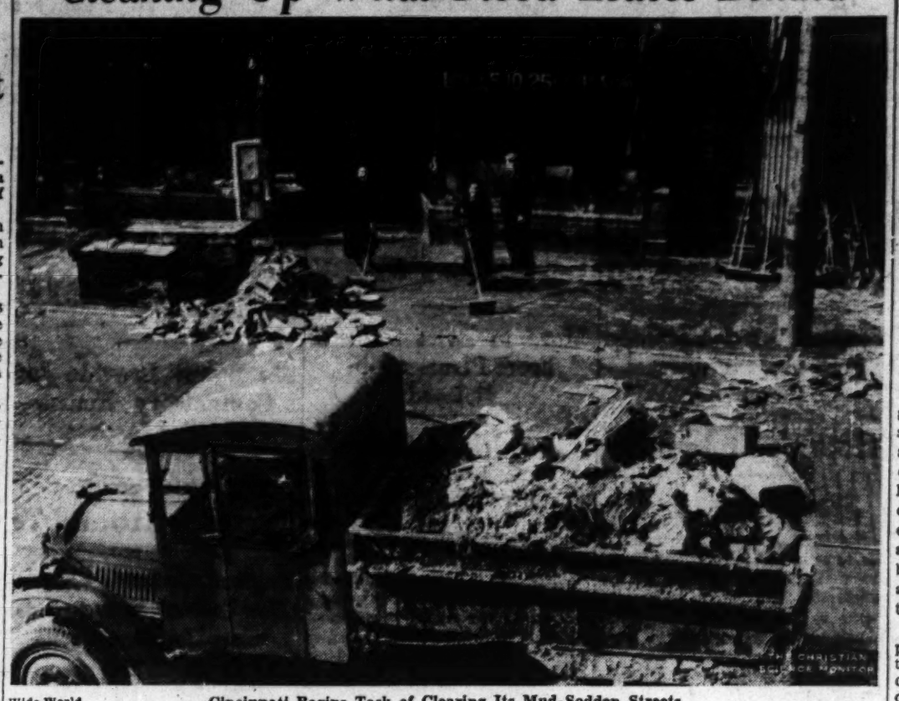
The A. F. of L., he added, has repeatedly gone on record against obeying picketing injunctions on the ground that courts had usurped power to declare picketing illegal, in the absence of any statutory prohibition and in defiance of labor's constitutional rights, as free assemblage.

"Courts have very generally been against picketing but that is being broken down," Mr. Sugar continued. "In 15 or 20 states peaceful picketing is being recognized. This is a legal adjustment to an established fact. Labor has done it.

"A century ago in this country several courts gave decisions against workmen making it illegal to organize or to meet together to raise wages or shorten hours. These restrictions have passed away. Again, the change in the courts was a recognition of the established fact that labor was doing it anyway.

"The sit-down strike is in a sense a parallel situation. At the outset a person may be shocked at the claim of labor to remain in a plant. It is logical to look for a development in the law reflecting the conviction that labor has a right to stay in the plant."

Cleaning Up What Flood Leaves Behind



Wide World — Cincinnati Begins Task of Clearing Its Mud-Sodden Streets

Flood Area Needs Millions For Rebuilding of Its Cities

By the Associated Press

The gigantic task of rehabilitation—far surpassing the aftermath of any previous American disaster—forged ahead with quickening pace today through the flood-swept Ohio river valley.

Federal and state officials counted the cost in mounting millions. All down the 1000-mile flood trail, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill., "clean-up" legions of WPA workers pushed the mud and debris back to the river, and slowly a vast army of nearly 1,000,000 refugees began to realize the effects of the disaster on them as they found what the river had done to their homes.

With the crisis ended, a picture remained of buildings collapsed, . . . houses gone, swept away by the tidal yellow waters, or sagging on undermined foundations . . . and everywhere, from cellar to attic, a thick coating of mud and slime.

Mops, brooms and hoses were brought into action in the nation's great "spring cleaning"—a herculean labor which officials said would take three to six months, at an estimated cost of $250 per home. Approximately 400,000 homes and buildings were damaged in the 12-day flood emergency period.

No Idea of Ultimate Cost

A survey of the stricken areas today disclosed that officials still have no idea what the ultimate cost will be. Portsmouth, Ohio, alone, with a population of 42,560, started raising a $200,000 bond issue for flood rehabilitation against an estimated damage toll of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000.

In Washington, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, majority leader, announced the Government would provide money for rehabilitation out of the $900,000,000 deficiency relief bill. A committee headed by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York studied the possibilities of liberalizing the laws so persons whose homes and business places have been destroyed may rebuild with government funds.

Cities in the West Virginia flood area reported they were depending on funds from the Red Cross, the Works Progress Administration and the State Legislature to return refugees and rehabilitate homes, buildings and schools. The loss for the State was placed unofficially at $6,000,000. The WPA administrator for West Virginia reported $170,000 on hand for clean-up work. As one small item, the Legislature has been asked to appropriate $12,500 to replace school books lost in the flood.

Situation in Indiana

Reconstruction plans in Indiana still were in the formative stage. Richard F. Allen, Red Cross eastern area manager, estimated $2,000,000 would be required to rehabilitate 117,000 damaged homes. Wayne Coy, WPA administrator, said $1,000,000 was available for emergency-relief.

In Cincinnati, the Red Cross had a $500,000 fund to be used, in part, for clothing, furniture and repairs.

Three thousand WPA workers aided in cleaning up the flood-swamped city. WPA officials in Nashville, Tenn., estimated the damage to water plants, mains and sewage systems in the Cumberland River Valley at approximately $500,000. Building damage at Clarksville, Tenn., (pop. 9242) amounted to $150,000.

In Louisville, Ky., with an estimated damage of $200,000,000 in the Derby City itself and $150,000,000 more throughout the state, Mayor Neville Miller said he believed reconstruction plans would not be completed for 30 days.

The Missouri Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rehabilitation.

At Columbus, Ohio, a flood-prevention conference with representatives from every state in the Ohio river basin—Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Tennessee and New York—planned an inter-state organization to co-ordinate federal and state efforts for the prevention of a future disaster.

Norris Urges Expanding Ideas Embodied in TVA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Norris, author of the Tennessee Valley Act, proposed the creation of "enough TVA's to cover the entire country."

This ambitious program was suggested by the veteran Nebraska senator as the best way to handle the flood-control problem now confronting the nation. Despite his impatience with court actions now holding up the TVA, Senator Norris said:

"In my judgment, what the country needs is enough TVA's to cover it. That would mean the maximum navigation development, the maximum flood control, the maximum reforestation, the maximum correction of soil erosion, and the maximum amount of power."

Conservation Put Ahead of Roads In County Planning

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Out in the open spaces of the counties planning boards are rapidly springing up, a report here shows.

Like the cities which have long had their plan commissions, and the states, which have recently set up planning boards, the counties are undertaking now to map their future development, announces Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials.

This is a new function for county governments. In earlier days, county supervisors were kept busy looking after the poor and criminal and constructing roads. Of late there has been a trend to turn over some of these tasks to the state; and county officers are finding time for a new job, that of planning for the best long-term use of the physical and cultural resources of the area they govern.

The planning boards they appoint take inventory of the counties and then attempt to get a co-ordinated plan for the best use of the land, for conservation and use of water and mineral resources, and so on.

Unofficial Boards

Counties in Oregon are doing a great deal in this field, says Mr. Blucher, who recently attended a conference of Oregon planning officials. Twenty-eight counties, he said, have set up unofficial boards and their sponsors hope to get state legislation this year that will make them official. Fourteen of these boards presented reports to the meeting. Their activities included the making of surveys and maps to show such things as land ownership and use, tax delinquency, and mineral and water resources, and investigations into some of these fileds. They studied irrigation possibilities, marginal land problems, transportation, schools, public welfare. They carried on other studies at the request of the State Planning Board.

Florida is another state which has gone far in this movement. It has 67 county planning councils, Mr. Blucher said. Missouri has a bill scheduled to come before its Legislature, authorizing county plan commissions.

South Dakota and Idaho have county commissions set up, it is said, as a result of encouragement by the state planning boards.

The 47 state boards are helping the counties plan, said Mr. Blucher. In many cases they are furnishing technical guidance; in some cases they are supplying staff workers. In general, the county plan commissions are composed of local people picked by the county supervisors (county court). The boards which have been found most effective, Mr. Blucher said, are usually composed of a non-office-holding majority, with some members who hold county posts.

Mr. Blucher explained that in the large areas of cut-over land in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, all that is needed is zoning, and county zoning boards are doing effective work there. In urban counties, like the one in which Rochester, N. Y., is situated, regional planning boards have been found best suited to handling the problems. For urban counties, housing and subdivision control enter in.

Efforts are being made to tie in county planning board activities with agencies of the Federal Government planning, for better use of natural resources, such as the county soil conservation committees under the Secretary of Agriculture. In the Pacific Northwest, Mr. Blucher said, the Resettlement Administration is lending a hand to county planning. This federal agency has issued a bulletin on the subject.

Cincinnati Begins Clean-Up; No Disorders During Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6—As flood waters of the Ohio river continued their slow but sure drop from the crest—nine feet higher than anything on record—all citizens turned to the job of rehabilitation and cleaning up, taking inventory and finding many things for which to be grateful.

During the whole fire and water experience—huge fire losses accompanied the flood due to gasoline explosions of tanks tipped by flood waters—absolute order was maintained and panic and riot were absent, according to John H. Ames, safety director of the city. At no time was martial law necessary but great assistance was given by national guardsmen who acted under the local police authorities. Through this help, Mr. Ames pointed out, the policing force was expanded from 650 to 2800 men all under the unified direction of city authority which was centered in City Manager C. A. Dykstra.

As soon as the emergency became acute the city council unanimously gave the Mayor full power to act without delay of consultation with council which he in turn vested in the city manager. Through the city department heads the city manager reached every phase of the emergency demonstrating how an efficient city management can be put to good use and stands up in face of a severe trial. Much gratitude for this was expressed by citizens here and for the order and the fact no military law was needed.

"By stepping up our normal control agencies to the point of need through the addition of soldiers we were able to have a huge policing organization on the job skirting the entire 12 square miles of flooded territory and at other strategic points, all acting under the one police authority," declared Mr. Ames. "There was no crossing or friction with outside authorities, no trouble and a minimum of lotting. The soldiers served as police and they made good ones, giving a hand wherever needed."

Great concern was expressed by Mr. Dykstra, city officials and business men over the distressing picture given the world of conditions here. Many reports erred on the side of melodramatic presentation.

There was no torrential rush of water through the city's streets at any time. The rise of flood waters was slow enough for people to retreat to safety in plenty of time. Even at the worst stage the rise was only a few feet a day and the few casualties during this period—five according to police records—were due to falling from boats or similar accidents.

Although property loss has been high—12 of the city's 72 square miles were under water—the city's main business, shopping and financial sections were at least 45 feet above the crest as were most of the residential sections which are located mainly on hilltops high above the river. The areas affected were principally wholesale and shipping districts and a few low lying residential areas.

Mr. Ames reported that health conditions were excellent. Although water had been cut off there never was a lack of drinking water. This was supplied by tank trucks and from distributing points scattered throughout the city through the co-operation of many agencies.

Even transportation which was badly impaired with the shutting down of electric power plants and the stopping of street car service was well handled with buses that were marshalled under one direction.

Sit-Down Strikers Allowed to Leave Factory at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 6—Another innovation in labor matters has appeared in Akron. It is the "sit-down pass-out check," which appeared at the B. F. Goodrich Company, when the management permitted sit-down strikers to go to their homes for rest, baths and food.

Fifteen men at the plant were still participating in the sit-down when the union's plant legislative committee met with T. G. Graham company vice-president, to discuss the demand for higher wages.

At Mr. Graham's suggestion the entire group was called into the conference, each one of them being given an opportunity to air his views.

When it became evident that no conclusions could be reached, Mr. Graham made the offer to give passes to the sit-down strikers so that they could go home for the night and re-enter the plant the next morning.

Problems in Maritime Peace

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Negotiators labored today to smooth out several disputes remaining after settlement of the great West coast maritime strike, one of which threatened to disrupt the newly born peace.

Waterfronts generally hummed with activity as ships began to move after the 98-day tieup ended. Employers expressed hope agreements negotiated with the seven maritime unions would result in lasting waterfront peace.

But in Los Angeles harbor and San Francisco, disputes linked to the walkout caused new friction.

In San Pedro, 11 intercoastal ships with East coast crews faced delay. The unlicensed personnel refused to return to work unless granted concessions made in strike settlements to West coast workers, who generally received pay increases.

The ships involved are operated by several lines, only one of which, the Panama-Pacific, has not signed the West coast agreement. The seamen refused to return to any of the eastern ships until the Panama-Pacific signs.

Federal conciliators and union representatives moved quickly to smooth out the difficulty and expressed belief it would not recur today. The new agreements have clauses barring work stoppages in individual disputes which are to be referred to port committees.

About 5000 men responded here to the call ending the strike at 8 a. m. yesterday. Others stood by ready to resume work as soon as the jobs were ready for them. About 1200 longshoremen went to work in Los Angeles harbor before noon.

A trans-Pacific race for rich cargo in Japan appeared in the making. The Japanese liner Asama Maru was cleared for sailing last night. The American Dollar liner President Hoover buzzed with preparations for sailing today.

The Asama averages 20 to 21 knots, while the President Hoover can make 22 or 23. However, the President Hoover has cargo to load and unload in Honolulu. A three-months old pile of cargo destined for America awaits these ships in Japanese ports.

Coffee and banana shipments lying on Central and South American docks tempted other operators to speed departure operations.

The strike also ended officially in Honolulu with the return to work of 700 seagoing workers and scores of dockmen.

Preceding a nationwide radio broadcast (NBC 7:15 p. m., P. S. T.) on the shipowners' attitude toward the new peace, T. G. Plant, spokesman for the shipping lines, issued a statement expressing gratification over the settlement and pledging owners to "many years of peaceful, co-operative and prosperous relations between us and the maritime workers."

Mr. Plant expressed the hope that workers would enjoy "the recompense of security of jobs and earnings," the shipowners "profitable operations" and the public "regular and reliable service."

"We pledge ourselves to this course," he said.

A bulletin of the International Longshoremen's Association, central union in the highly disciplined "solid front" of shipping labor, claimed victory for the workers in the strike and asserted union chieftains had lain at the feet of shipowners "the responsibility for the prolonged maritime strike."

The statement praised the Maritime Federation, the "solid front" organization for maintaining order with its waterfront police and for feeding thousands of strikers here.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Toscanini Directs Refugees In New Palestine Orchestra; Group Tours in Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—When Arturo Toscanini left for Egypt with the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, another step forward was made in Palestine's musical and artistic history. The orchestra went to fulfil two engagements in Cairo and two in Alexandria.

The Italian maestro had swept music lovers off their feet in the 2½ weeks he had spent in this country. Of that short time he spent a week rehearsing the newly-formed orchestra and then conducted three concerts in Tel Aviv, two in Jerusalem and two in Haifa, in quick succession.

Maestro Toscanini's visit to Palestine to inaugurate the first season of the new orchestra is attributable to Bronislaw Hubermann, the renowned violinist, through whose initiative the orchestra came into being.

The orchestra, which gave its first concert in Tel Aviv, consists of 70 musicians, most of whom had occupied leading positions in the best orchestras in Europe. They were selected by Mr. Hubermann himself and came from many different countries.

The last of the musicians arrived in Palestine only five weeks before Signor Toscanini. During that short period the orchestra was rehearsed by Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, formerly the first conductor of the Frankfort Opera, and now one of the three permanent conductors of the Palestine Orchestra.

That Maestro Toscanini was pleased with the preparation was apparent at the rehearsal which he himself conducted only a few hours after his arrival. "Molto bene" was his verdict.

Although he had undertaken to help the new venture by conducting four concerts (for which he refused even to discuss remuneration), so satisfied was the maestro with the orchestra and its audiences that he suggested giving a second, all-Beethoven, program in each of the three cities. At the request of the maestro, arrangements were made with the National Broadcasting Company to broadcast the second half of the concert in Jerusalem.

The first concert which Maestro Toscanini conducted here included Rossini's Overture to "Scala di Seta"; Brahms's Second Symphony; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, the Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" and the "Oberon" Overture of Weber. The Beethoven program consisted of the "Egmont" Overture, the First Symphony, "Leonore" Overture No. 3 and the Eroica Symphony.

Three permanent conductors have been appointed for the orchestra, each of whom will be in charge for three consecutive months of the season. In addition to Herr Steinberg, Michael Taube, formerly of the "Stadtische Oper," Berlin, and Issay Dobrowen, formerly of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, have been appointed.

Three years ago Mr. Hubermann made a concert tour through Palestine and was forcibly impressed by the new life the Jews were making for themselves. He traveled through the towns and settlements, played in overcrowded halls in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa and on improvised platforms in the settlements whither farmers and their children trekked for miles to hear him. The exceptional appreciation of music he found wherever he traveled and the important part which the working and peasant classes play in the cultural life of pioneer Palestine astonished him.

It was then that Mr. Hubermann conceived the idea of a symphony orchestra for Palestine, "to unite the desire of the country for music and the desire of German musicians for a country." Mr. Hubermann's ideal is to create an "all-Jewish orchestra which shall some day compare with the best orchestras in the world."

Communist Purge In Russia Causes Suspect Arrests

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP)—Reports throughout Russia today indicated that a great party purge now is in full swing.

Many influential citizens have been arrested and charged with participating in the so-called "Trotzkyist wrecking conspiracy," these advices showed.

Soviet industrial workers have demanded quick prosecution and the death sentence for Alexander Georgivich Belaborodoff, alleged Trotzkyist sabotage agent and one of the former Urals Soviet officials held responsible for the summary executions of Tsar Nicholas and his family in 1918.

Belaborodoff, former President of the Orenburg Soviet, and a number of other alleged Trotzkyist leaders were arrested several weeks ago at Rostoff-on-the-Don.

Workers in the Rosa Luxembourg Tobacco factory charged that the prisoners participated in systematic sabotage of a great agricultural machinery plant and railways and coal mines in the Black Sea region.

The machinery plant, which produces most of the combination harvester-reapers used in the Soviet collective farm program, has encountered production difficulties for more than a month, throwing more than 20,000 workers temporarily out of employment.

The Rostoff Communist Party Committee dismissed its Secretary-General, E. I. Livschitz, whose provincial authority corresponds to the national power of Joseph Stalin, Communist Party Secretary-General.

Gifts of $192,000 Reported by U. S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Monetary gifts to the University of Southern California here in the past fiscal year and during the present quarter totaled $192,000, according to the president, Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid. The largest single gift was $70,000 from a woman preferring to be anonymous. From members of the alumni association came $11,300.

In addition to money there were gifts of hundreds of volumes, instruments, and research equipment for the 24 schools and colleges of U. S. C. Included in the list of donors were the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Rockefeller Foundation of New York; the Dutch East Indies Government, which gave 700 volumes; President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball Commission, donating funds for research; and thousands of marine and field specimens collected by the G. Allen Hancock expedition.

Schools for which donations were specified included music, engineering, law, sociology, architecture, fine arts, dental, Institute of Character Research, and the University of International Relations of U. S. C.

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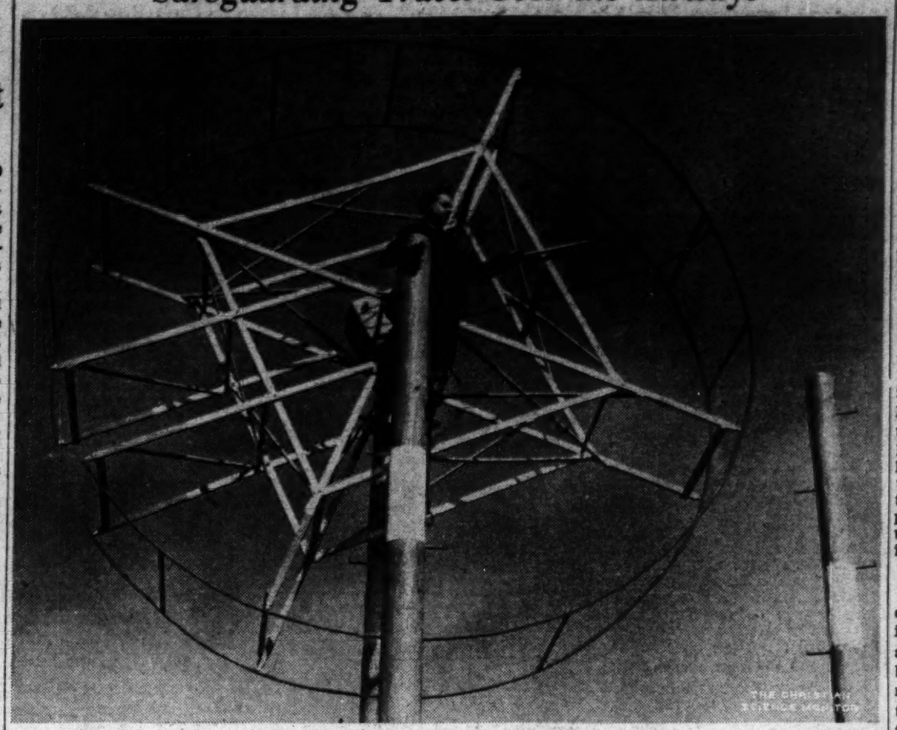

Wide World

Radio Offers New Aerial Safety Device

W. D. DuFour, Radio Technician, Is Shown in the 20-Foot Loop Antenna of a Newly Perfected Radio Transmitting Set Intended to Aid in the Direction of Transport Planes and Thus Increase the Safety of Air Travel. Mr. DuFour Helped to Develop the Device Which Was Recently Installed in the Grand Central Air Terminal at Glendale, Calif. The Transmitter, Unique in That It Can Send Messages in Code Across the Whole of the United States, or Transmit the Human Voice 500 Miles, Is the First to Employ a 20-Foot Loop Antenna. Instead of a Long Exposed Antenna That Sends Impulses at Random, It Uses a Special Device Trained on a Point Midway Between the New York and Fort Worth, Texas, Stations, Thus Eliminating the Relaying of Messages From Station to Station Along the 3000-Mile Route

Madrid Willing To Bargain For Barring Moors

MADRID, Feb. 6 (AP)—José Giral Pereira, former Spanish Premier and now Minister Without Portfolio, today said that the Government would agree to the ousting of all foreign non-combatants from Spain if the Moors now fighting with insurgents were included.

He also said that the Government was willing to accede to international plans for control of foreign war material shipments and volunteer arrivals, provided they were carried out "completely and with all seriousness."

If Spaniards were left to fight out the war alone, "rapid triumph would be ours," he predicted.

Dispatches from Valencia meanwhile told of the arrival of the Ethiopian, Ghvet, son of the defeated Ras Imru, to join the Government fighting forces.

Malaga Holds Out

The beleaguered southern port city of Malaga reported today that its defenders were holding off sharp insurgent attacks on all fronts.

Militiamen repulsed a fascist drive against their mountainous positions at Alora, dominating the vital railroad, only 18 miles northwest of Malaga, the reports from the Mediterranean shipping base said.

At Ojen to the southwest near Marbella, the socialists were said also to have stood their ground in a brisk engagement.

On the Biscay front, in the far north of the peninsula, insurgent artillery renewed shelling of the insurgent general headquarters in Oviedo province and bombarded the north station and other buildings in the city of Oviedo.

Execution at Bilbao

Belated reports from Bilbao confirmed the execution of the German prisoner, Wolffman Eyncaten, by a Basque firing squad.

(Official sources in Berlin said that the captured insurgent soldier was not a German but a Belgian of German descent).

Ten fascists, eight of them priests, were reported arrested in Barcelona and turned over to the Popular Tribunal for trial.

As the heavy fighting in the civil war shifted from the siege of Madrid to that of Malaga, the air ministry reported aircraft were assuming an increasingly important role on the southern front.

A government air squadron of bimotored planes bombed the insurgent cruiser Canarias and other warships of the fascist fleet off Salobrena, the Ministry reported.

Loyalists in Move To Capture Cordoba

ANDUJAR, Spain, Feb. 6 (AP)—Advancing behind a screen of cavalry and tanks, Loyalist forces drove on Cordoba from three sides today in an effort to snatch the important provincial capital from the insurgents while their attention was distracted on the Malaga front.

The Government troops occupied Villafranca de Cordoba, about 16 miles east of Cordoba, and captured and started fortifying La Lechuza heights, a strategic poistion outside the town.

The main body of troops, pushing westward from here, struggled to occupy Montoro, about 25 miles east of Cordoba. Outlying parts of Montoro already were invaded.

Rebel Drive on Malaga Hampered by Loyalists

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 5 (AP) — Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, commander of the Spanish insurgent army in the south, announced yesterday that he had launched a renewed violent attack on the Malage front.

General de Llano, in a broadcast over the fascist-controlled radio station at Seville, Spain, said four motorized columns had captured three villages to the north and northeast of the strongly held socialist shipping center.

The westernmost column on the northern front of the Malaga sector was aimed at Antequera, 25 miles almost due north of the beleaguered privincial capital. The other three pressed against Archidona, Loja and Alhama, almost equally distant to the northeast from the Mediterranean port.

Vienna's Drift to Old Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The aim of the authoritarian regime here and of its chief, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, has been to restore Austria's pre-war political system.

All institutions and agents of the Government talk of "The New Austria," but what they really mean is "the old Austria." New men are bringing about this restoration, but they are new in years only—in ideals they belong to the past. The "New Austria" existed from 1918 to 1933—a short interlude.

What was the old Austria? The classic and banal definition is that it was "despotism, tempered by carelessness." One might more accurately say it was benign patriarchism. The old Emperor, Franz Joseph, was its best symbol—a kind grandfather, exercising absolute power and working tirelessly for what he conceived to be the good of his people.

Such a system had its defects but was not altogether bad. As a matter of fact, life under Franz Joseph was rather agreeable for many people.

The new state differs from the old in that it is not yet a monarchy and in that it has given special development to its "corporations" or guilds. Otherwise, there are not many vital changes. The chief basis and bulwark of power now, as formerly, is the army. All authority derives from it. But it is not militaristic, does not agitate for war, does not mix in politics.

Another vital stone in the foundation of Austrian authoritarianism is the civil service, that is the apparatus of state, district, communal and corporation officials. They are appointed according to the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." They are organized primarily to serve the regime, for the regime considers it is Austria.

Most of the state functionaries are efficient and faithful. Because of their economic, administrative and judicial authority, they exert vast influence. They contribute greatly toward keeping the nation in line.

A third important bulwark of authoritarianism is the church. Austria's regime is largely dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. The whole power of an old, well-organized and influential religion is used to make the Austrians accept corporative authoritarianism.

The schools, also, and all the teachers from the first primary class clear through the university are used to nurture in children and youth loyalty to absolutism. Not only are teachers and professors who oppose regime dismissed, but insurgent students and pupils are also expelled—some even are imprisoned.

The press, likewise, has been mobilized and subjected to strict control, while all book publishers and sellers have been placed under supervision. The printed word in every form must serve the Government.

So must the spoken word. The only organization in Austria allowed to hold political meetings is the Fatherland Front, which is the Government Party. To it must belong all public officials, and all persons in any way dependent on the state. Its members must always wear patriotic insignia and they must attend rallies when the Government wishes to demonstrate its popularity. The Fatherland Front numbers 2,000,000 members, some of whom—the Clericals and the Jews—joined out of choice and not from coercion.

What is Dr. Schuschnigg accomplishing? Economically he could strike an even balance, with the gains and losses neutralizing one another. Generally speaking, the people are poorer. Retail business is losing. But the banks have been more secure, state finances have been sounder and all industries producing war material have been prospering. Prices are about stationary, wages are sinking, dividends rising.

The people, however, are not showing much enthusiasm to offset the coercion. They are wondering if they have received sufficient compensations for so much loss of freedom.

The opera is well attended, the theaters are full, the coffee houses overflow, the football bleachers are crowded, the officials get their salaries on time, the army parades in sparkling uniform—but the nation is inclined to feel disfranchised and muzzled.

Yankee Clipper Records Preserved In Smithsonian Institution by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Priceless records of a colorful chapter in American commercial history — the days of the Yankee clipper — have been added to the maritime collections of Smithsonian Institution through the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey of the Works Progress Administration.

This project, adopted to provide work for unemployed marine architects, draftsmen, photographers, etc., constitutes an effort to preserve records, with exact measurements and drawings of the great variety of boats which played a part in America and are now fast disappearing.

The designs are being deposited in the Smithsonian Institution for consultation by students, writers, and naval architects. In connection with this survey much valuable historical materialhas come to light and is being preserved in the permanent collections. Notable is that deposited by Miss Marion H. Virnelson of New Rochelle, N. Y., pertaining to her grandfather, John W. Griffiths (1809-1882), who was the designer of clipper ships and one of the outstanding figures in American maritime history.

The clipper ship, as designed by Griffiths, might be considered as one of the earliest experiments in "streamlining," a theory whose application was still far in the future so far as transportation in general was concerned. Before this pioneer's experiments most ships had blunt bows which offered much resistance to the water. They were purposely designed that way for a very good reason—to prevent "diving" when a ship was tipped forward by a high sea rolling under and lifting its stern. Griffiths worked out a rather complicated design in which a lean afterpart reduced the tipping effect and permitted the bow to be made sharp under the water, with a considerable flare provided above water.

As soon as they were introduced, the Yankee clippers outraced everything on the seas. Fortunes were made by owners in a few trips to the Orient and return with cargoes of tea, spices, rare woods, and silks. The element of time between the gathering of the tea crop in China and arrival at New York or Liverpool was very important.

The Smithsonian deposit includes complete designs of the clipper ships, photographs which cannot be duplicated of some of the most famous of these craft, and documents regarding their history.

The day of the clipper ship was brief—little more than a decade at the most. It was superceded in part by the development of steam-driven iron ships for ocean trade. Griffiths himself was a notable contributor to this development. He designed for the navy its first twin-screw steamer, the steam sloop Pawnee, which went into service the last year of the Civil War. He also proposed six-day steamer service to Europe, and as early as 1852 designed an ocean steamer which in coastwise trade proved fast enough to have accomplished it.

Changes in Reich's Cabinet; Control of Germans Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 6—Deeds follow words quickly in the Third Reich, especially where these have concerned restoration to conditions indicative of Germany's regained equality status with other nations, but the resignation of Eltz von Rübenach does not affect the Cabinet strength.

This is the first cabinet change since the retirement of Dr. Kurt Schmitt as Minister of Economics in January, 1935.

What is happening is exemplified in the announcement implementing Reichsführer Hitler's recent declaration that the State Railways will henceforth enjoy the character they had when they were unconditionally under Reich sovereignty. One of the changes necessary for this purpose is to bring the railways back under the control of the Reich Minister of Railways and Posts.

Two New Ministers

This has involved the resignation of Eltz von Rübenach, former Minister of Railways and Transport, and Postmaster General, and he is being succeeded by Dr. Julius Dorpmüller, hitherto General Director of the Reich State Railways Corporation, while Wilhelm Ohnesorge, hitherto head of the Ministry of Posts, becomes Reich Minister of Posts. Both new Ministers will enjoy Cabinet rank.

The resignation of Herr von Rübenach is explained in well-informed circles as having been due to the fact that he is a devout Roman Catholic and considers his religious convictions incompatible with continued membership in the National Socialist Party. The new change, therefore, brings to the fore once more the struggle that is going on between the State and the Roman Catholic Party. This issue is not new. It is one which, concerning as it does the control of German youth, has been from the first a fundamental obstacle to an understanding between the temporal and the spiritual powers.

This struggle has been particularly bitter in Bavaria where it takes the form of a contest for the control of education. Last week-end 95.2 per cent of the parents in Munich decided to send their children to non-denominational schools during the coming year and only 4.8 per cent to denominational—that is to Roman Catholic schools.

These figures, compared with those of 1936 which were 65.11 and 34.89 respectively, are a great gain for National Socialist ideas. This is a serious blow to the Roman Catholic Church in Bavaria and goes far towards complete abolition of confessional schools in that province.

Protests were made last week-end in churches throughout Munich against the methods alleged to have been adopted in school elections and it is understood that the Vatican has sent a note to the German Government on the whole question in its relation to the concordat of 1933.

Bohle's Special Post

Another important decision sets up a new department at the Foreign Office to be known as the "Auslands Organization," with Ernst Wilhelm Bohle at its head. This department will have jurisdiction over all matters affecting Germans abroad.

This new appointment is yet further evidence of the ever increasing connection between state and party—in fact, of the infiltration of all state offices by party leaders immediately they are considered sufficiently experienced for their tasks.

Herr Bohle's new position appears to be as anomalous as that of Joachim von Ribbentrop, who as German Ambassador in London is under the German Foreign Minister, but who continues to have a special office in Berlin and is also a member of the Reichstag.

But the new arrangement will certainly help to clarify the situation insofar as the Foreign Office is concerned. Just as Herr von Ribbentrop, as Ambassador-at-Large was somewhat of an embarrassment both to the diplomatic service of Germany and also to those of other states, so it is no secret that the activities of the Auslands (Foreign) Organization of the Party have not always been appreciated by German diplomats abroad.

'Balancing' U. S. Capitol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — The change in the Supreme Court was not the only radical proposal before Congress today.

The other concerned a change in the Capitol.

But the latter proposal, it turns out, is not a New Deal scheme. It goes back to a recommendation made 70 years ago by the man who supervised the building of the wings on the Capitol.

The first thing the federal and private architects favoring the change would do is to move the east front of the building forward so as to do away with the appearance of an "overhanging dome."

Architects Testify

Architects testifying before the Senate Public Buildings committee yesterday admitted there was a chance of the dome falling down, but said the present state of unbalance was distasteful to the architectural eye.

The center part of the building, where the original sandstone walls still stand, would be faced with marble to match the wings and the number and kind of columns would be changed to correspond.

Two years ago a bill authorizing the remodeling was passed by the Senate but met defeat in the House.

The Connally bill, on which hearings are being held, would create a joint congressional committee to work out details. Tentative plans include additional workroom for Congress and a third-floor corridor connecting the gallery floors of the House and Senate.

May Cost $4,000,000

Up to $4,000,000 may be spent on the changes if the bill passes.

Chief opposition comes from those who consider the Capitol a historic building that should remain unchanged. Their spokesman today was Representative Otha D. Wearin (D) of Iowa who said he considered the overhanging dome, a "beautiful architectural defect."

Asked by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas if he would favor taking the modern elevators out, the Iowa congressman declared: "I wouldn't object. I prefer the marble stairs myself."

The casual observer will notice little difference in the appearance of the building if the changes are made, Francis P. Sullivan of the American Institute of Architects assured the senators.

Contract Let for Bridge Over Abemarle Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The contract for another elaborate bridge, to be added to the number already built in eastern North Carolina, has been awarded. The bridge will cost $1,595,000 and will be one of the most expensive in the state highway system.

This bridge will cross the waters of Albemarle sound. It will be 3½ miles long and will require piling that will reach a maximum of 102 feet. A 308-foot swing span, the longest in the State, will be a part of the new structure. Work will begin immediately.

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Hoover Leads Opposition To President's Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The cat of public opinion was jumping fast here today on President Roosevelt's surprise proposal for new Supreme Court judges—generally in directions sharply outlined in the 1936 presidential canvass, when the Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats made the President's future Supreme Court appointments an issue.

This latter point of view predominated in initial articulations over the startling court reform demand, with quarters from which came the huge popular vote for the President in the recent election in the main unvocal.

Herbert Hoover, the only living ex-President and whose appointee to the nation's highest tribunal, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, falls within the group of six justices who have passed the retirement age of 70 years and six months, commented in an "I-told-you-so" vein that was reminiscent of his utterances in the Republican campaign last year. Here for conferences with representatives of the Boys' Clubs of America and the American Relief Association and for the directors' meeting of the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Hoover warned sternly against hasty action, "because," he held, "all this reaches to the very depth of our form of government, far transcends any question of partisanship."

It was a proposal to "pack" the Supreme Court to get through New Deal measures, Mr. Hoover declared, and the view had vehement echo in conservative Democratic quarters which furnished the leadership for the party bolt last November, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, denouncing the move as destructive of the independence of the American judiciary.

Even Frank P. Walsh, progressive Democrat, who is chairman of the Power Authority of New York and an ardent advocate of New Deal objectives, declared himself "unqualifiedly opposed to any such action."

Other comment follows:

Mr. Hoover: "Stripped of subsidiary matters, some of which are admirable, the President's action amounts to this:

"The Supreme Court has proved many of the New Deal proposals unconstitutional. Instead of the ample alternatives of the Constitution by which these proposals could be submitted to the people through constitutional amendment, it is now proposed to make changes by 'packing' the Supreme Court. It has the implication of subordination of the court to the personal power of the Executive. . . .

"The Congress should delay action until the people have had ample time to formulate their views on it. In the long sweep of the Republic, a few months are not too much in which to consider a vital change in the repeated judgments of the American people over 150 years. That judgment has always been that their liberties have depended greatly on the independence of the court and that they themselves should determine changes in the Constitution."

Mr. Colby. "The independence of the American judiciary, which has been the glory of our country and the guaranty of our liberty, is apparently to be destroyed. It is a sad and shameful day in the history of the Unite dStates. I reserve any further expression on this far-reaching and tragic development."

Mr. Walsh. "I am unaware of any justifiable reason for increasing the number of justices of the United States Supreme Court. Each of the other four recommendations strikes at the heart of abuses and situations which retard and deny justice throughout the United States, and I sincerely hope, therefore, that they will become the law of the land."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader: "Of all the ways to deal with a constitutional issue, this is the least satisfactory, although in terms of immediate politics it is probably the cleverest way. What the situation really requires is not this kind of device, but a clear-cut grant of constitutional power to Congress to legislate for the national well-being in all economic and social matters."

Clarence J. Shearn, president of the Bar Association of the City of New York. "This proposal to destroy the existing Supreme Court under the guise of reorganization is monstrous. It is plainly an attempt to pack the court for cases in which the Administration will have a political interest. Every citizen, every organization that believes in a government of laws as opposed to mobocracy or dictatorship, should fight this unworthy proposal."

Prof. Young B. Smith, dean of Columbia University law school. "I regard the President's proposal to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court as being not only unfortunate, but dangerous. If it is believed that the powers of the Federal Government should be enlarged, the question should be submitted to the people in the form of proposed amendments to the Constitution."

Maurice Leon, international lawyer: "While other proposals of the President's message have much to commend them, that which would result in increasing the number of Supreme Court justices to 15 will not achieve the purpose stated in the message, namely, expediting the work of the court, but rather would have the contrary effect, as will be readily seen from the following.

"Every case heard by the court must be discussed in conference. It stands to reason that every member of the court must have his say before a decision is arrived at. A discussion between 15 members, therefore, inevitably will result in conferences lasting two fifths more time on the average as between 15 justices than now as between nine justices, if each member of the court is to be given the same attention to the question presented.

"As a Harvard man, President Roosevelt may well recall the wise judgment of Dr. Eliot, that a deliberative body cannot be made larger than seven without losing something of its efficiency. At present, the quorum in the Supreme Court is six. In a body of nine mature men it is almost inevitable that one or two may be unable to act at times due to illness or to some disqualification concerning a given case. That the present number of the court meets all requirements is shown by the fact that for years the court has been abreast of its calendar."

Justice William Harman Black, State Supreme Court: "I think the suggestions of the President mark the greatest advance that has ever been made in the interests of real constitutional government. There can be no doubt that Congress has full authority to increase the number of justices in the Supreme Court."

Dr. A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain: "If politics are kept out and the high standard of appointment traditional in Supreme Court appointments is kept, a great deal may be done. The recommendations for United States intervention and swift appeal in constitutional cases are long overdue."

Morris L. Ernst, New York Liberal and lawyer: "This is no solution at all, and it is not in the direction of Democracy. We ought to follow the advice of Madison and Marshall and give Congress the power to over-ride the Supreme Court by a two thirds vote."

Earl Browder, Communist leader in the United States: "The Roosevelt proposal does not go into the real issue, which is to curb the Supreme Court and place full power over legislation in the hands of Congress."

Alfred E. Smith and **John W. Davis,** both of whom have been Democratic presidential nominees, but who broke with their party last fall to oppose the New Deal national ticket, withheld comment today.

English Paper Calls Roosevelt Dictator

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 6

President Roosevelt's proposal for federal court reorganization created the despest interest in England today, dividing observers into familiar camps.

Liberals applauded; Conservatives, for the most part, looked askance.

"It is the only way to break the stronghold of the Supreme Court," said the Liberal Star.

The Conservative Standard called it "a clever political move, but to English readers it will seem a rather ungracious red herring." The headline said: "Roosevelt Called Dictator."

Officials declined comment.

Vermont War Claims Blocked in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Burke (D) of Nebraska, blocked yesterday Vermont's efforts to collect from the Federal Government the money spent by it in the war of 1812.

The state's claim for approximately $100,000 all but $6000 of which represents accrued interest, was presented by Senator Ernest N. Gibson, Vermont Republican, with the request the Comptroller General be authorized to reopen the case.

Many Nations, Some States Force Old Judges to Retire

(Continued from Page 1)

(4) The voluntary system of retirement must "be backed up by a compulsory power to remove."

Professor Shartel observes:

"The major difficulty is to induce judges to resign at the proper time. Thus, for example, judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have served on the average 4.8 years after they were eligible to retire on full pay, and judges of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts 3.6 years. Neither judges nor other active and successful men are overready to join the ranks of the superannuated."

The writer says that Massachusetts, generally cited throughout as a model state, "by a constitutional amendment adopted in 1918 authorized the Governor with the consent of the council to retire judges 'because of advanced age or mental or physical disability.' However, most jurisdictions have not made adequate provision for compulsory removal of disabled and superannuated judges; either no pension is provided or existing methods of removal are altogether ineffective."

Bill Up for Pensions

It is recalled here in this connection, though not cited by Professor Shartel, that Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, perhaps in anticipation of the Roosevelt move, has just introduced legislation providing a generous pension for any member of the Supreme Court over 70 not already covered by retirement pension laws.

Citing the Congressional action of 1919 dealing with Superannuated district and circuit court magistrates, Professor Shartel says the purpose was to "put indirect pressure" upon judges to retire, though not actually depriving them of their office.

"It is easy to see that as a practical matter the statute does serve to 'squeeze' the regular judge out of office," he wrote.

President Roosevelt said of the same law that "the discretionary and indefinite nature of this legislation has rendered it ineffective; no President should be asked to determine the ability or disability of any particular judge."

Dependence on voluntary retirement is not enough, Professor Shartel decides, though it will take care of most cases. Compulsory retirement at a fixed age, he writes, "makes the process of elimination easy and quite impersonal."

Bound to Waste Man Power

The difficulty, however, is to fix the age. Whatever age is fixed, some waste in man power will result, he agrees, citing Oliver Wendell Holmes, who continued his service 23 years after he passed 70.

Nevertheless, Professor Shartel, on the basis of his survey, feels that, despite difficulties, some age should be fixed "on the basis of a general estimate," pointing out that "no one has ever felt that the fact that some good professors or army officers or business executives will be put on the shelf by an automatic superannuation provision constituted a conclusive reason against such a retirement."

The article continues:

"If provision is made for part-time service by retired judges, the waste of man power need not be great; almost all states have overcrowded dockets. The retired judge can always sit if he is willing, and be assigned to the types of matters for which he is best fitted."

Extensive inquiry in the subject was made by the royal commission on delay in the King's Bench division (1913), according to the survey. The commission recommended a compulsory retirement age of 72 years with provision for part-time service. A great majority of witnesses in that inquiry favored a compulsory age of retirement fixed within a range of 70 to 75 years.

Taking this evidence and other into consideration, Professor Shartel himself recommends a compulsory retirement age of 65 to 70 for trial judges, and 70 to 75 as the range for appellate judges.

Delay in Courts A Major Defect, Cummings Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Homer Cummings asserted in a letter released by the President today that "delay in the administration of justice is the outstanding defect of our federal judicial system."

A principal aim of the President's far-reaching program for reorganizing the judiciary was described by Mr. Roosevelt as being to eliminate such delay.

"It is a mockery of justice," the Attorney General told the President, "to say to a person when he files suit, that he may receive a decision years later.

"Under a properly ordered system rights should be determined promptly. The course of litigation should be measured in months and not in years."

The letter said the work of the courts suffers when they operate under the "pressure" of congested dockets.

More than 50,000 cases, exclusive of bankruptcy proceedings, now overhang the federal courts, he said.

Mr. Cummings said the cost of putting additional judges on federal benches should "not deter" expansion since the cost of maintaining the judiciary amounts only to $6,500,000—hardly three-tenths of 1 per cent of the whole Government expense.

North Carolina Adds Two to Highest Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

The North Carolina Legislature, carrying out the provisions of a constitutional amendment adopted in November, 1936, has passed a bill increasing the membership of the State Supreme Court from five to seven.

The law provides for two additional associate justices. These will be appointed by the Governor and will serve until the next general election. Appointments will be made to become effective July 1.

New Court Plans Would Affect Six On Highest Bench

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Retirement privileges for Supreme Court justices recommended to Congress today by President Roosevelt would affect six of the present nine members.

These justices are over 70 and have served 10 years on the federal bench:

Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, Butler and Brandeis.

Of the six justices, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler are regarded by some lawyers as the "conservative" wing of the high court, while Justice Brandeis is considered by them to belong to the "liberal" group.

Should the President's recommendations be enacted into law and the six justices retire, Justices Stone Cardozo and Roberts would be left on the bench.

The six who are at least six months past the age of 70 are:

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, 74, who has served seven years as head of the court, and from 1910 to 1916 was an associate justice. He was the Republican nominee for President in 1916 and was Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge.

Willis Van Devanter, 77, who has been on the bench for 27 years. He was a Republican assistant attorney general under President McKinley.

James C. McReynolds, who was 75 last Wednesday. He was named to the bench by President Wilson in 1914 while Attorney General. A Democrat, he has held against more New Deal legislation than any other member of the court.

Louis D. Brandeis, 80, who was appointed by President Wilson in 1916. He was a Democrat and the first Jew named to the court.

George Sutherland, 74, nominated by President Harding in 1922. He was a former Republican senator from Utah, and had been president of the American Bar Association.

Pierce Butler, 70, named by President Harding in 1922. He was a Democrat and a Minnesota lawyer at the time he was elevated to the high court.

Debate on Court Upheaval Expected to Rival Greatest

(Continued from Page 1)

on New Deal laws, await the enactment of the Roosevelt proposal, and then resign before the President appoints new justices, thus keeping the court to the nine-man size it has had since 1869.

May Yet Rely on Congress

It is of course additionally possible for the justices to stand pat in the hope that Congress will not pass the law, that public opinion will rebel, ignoring the possible effect of adverse decisions on Congress.

Stripped down to its political realities, the situation is therefore a contest between President Roosevelt and the conservative majority of the court, with the President seeking favorable action on pending and future New Deal laws.

The proposal has aroused a tumult on Washington—and just as hearty a tumult in the nation—as has not recently been seen. The forces are lining up with the convinced or disciplined Democrats "going along" with the President, and a sizeable bloc not only of conservative Democrats, but of independent liberals breaking away.

The immediate prospect is of a titantic struggle in Congress. Discipline is strongest in the House, but even so it is not at all likely that the proposal will go through like "greased lightning" unless the Supreme Court greases the lightning with adverse decisions. In the Senate, the road looks even more rocky. A total of at least 30 senators have indicated their opposition and many are undecided.

New Deal majorities are great, however, and in the days to come may become greater under patronage pressure, unless there is a great revulsion from public opinion. It is important to recall that federal judgeships are the juciest of all patronage plums, and are senatorial prerogative.

Analyzing the Proposal

Most observers draw a sharp line of distinction between the cake of the President's proposal and its frosting. The frosting consists of his arguments for relief of congestion in the lower federal courts, expediting of constitutional cases to the Supreme Court, and so on. With these projects, many lawyers agree, and find that as the President said, justice is often denied.

But the cake itself, such observers find to have a bitter taste. Like Senator Norris, they "commend and agree with every word" the President said about the general situation in the judiciary, but "doubt the wisdom of the remedy."

It would therefore be possible for Congress to pass the parts of his bill concerned with the lower federal courts, and enact measures to expedite constitutional decisions, but leave off the authority to enlarge the Supreme Court. It would also be possible to set the maximum of the court lower than 15—say at 11, in the terms of a bill already introduced in both houses.

The field is therefore wide open to compromise: compromise on the part of the Supreme Court itself, compromise in Congress. And it is probable that President Roosevelt, as he generally does, has asked for a great deal more than he expects to get.

Possible New Justices

Meantime, vast speculation has arisen somewhat prematurely over possible new justices. The lists are governed by one factor; that President Roosevelt announced some time ago that he was making no appointments to the federal judiciary of men over the age of 60.

That "rule," if persisted in, would leave out of account such otherwise highly likely appointees as Senators Robinson and Ashurst, who will guide this bill through the Upper House, or Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, or Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Hughes Takes Spotlight

(Continued from Page 1)

dite procedure or clarify rules of court.

Records of past comment by the Chief Justice show that he recognizes the "risk" of Supreme Court judges who are unable to perform their duties on the bench yet who decline to resign. This is one of the points stressed by Mr. Roosevelt.

On the other hand, the Chief Justice is at vigorous variance with Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation of records of the Supreme Court's docket. Whereas Mr. Roosevelt in his message takes the position that justice is being denied by the Supreme Court's use of its power to grant or withhold hearings on application for certiorari, the Chief justice has frequently approved and defended the procedure.

Taking these matters one at a time, the New Deal consequently runs directly contrary to the Hughes view when it argues from the large number of appeals for hearings which the court rejects that it needs more judges.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically asked whether "it can be said that full justice is achieved when a court is forced by the sheer necessity of keeping up with its business to decline, without even an explanation, to hear 87 per cent of the cases presented to it by litigants?"

A Disingenuous Premise

The premise of this rhetorical question is so inaccurate, from the viewpoint of the legal fraternity here, as to be disingenuous if not downright misleading.

The Chief Justice pointed out in his annual address to the American Law Institute here May 7, 1936, that "business is current" in the Supreme Court as it has been for a number of years since the law of 1925 took effect giving the court discretion in accepting or rejecting appeals.

Speaking before the institute May 10, 1934, he explained that although many applications for Supreme Court rehearings are rejected without comment, in each case the substance of the appeal is carefully examined.

Though not stated by the Chief Justice, it is recalled that appeals ("applications for certiorari") do not reach the court until they have been passed upon by the original trial court and the Appellate Court.

What Hughes Said

The Hughes comment on this matter, in full, follows:

"The increase in the number of applications for certiorari gives rise to some concern. You can not fail to observe how essential is the control of the court over its calendar, a control made possible by the jurisdictional act of 1925. Equally essential is the maintenance of that control through the impartial enforcement of the rules of the court.

"You can readily see that if in one third of the cases, in which leave must now be sought for review, there was an absolute right of appeal, the court would be swamped with appeals and would be unable properly to perform its distinctive function. Of course, the burden of passing upon the vast number of applications is very heavy. I fear that the extent of that burden is but little understood. Some current notions, which have been expressed to me in casual conversations with members of the bar, reveal extraordinary misconceptions.

"If there is mystery about this part of our work it should be dispelled. I find that some think that applications for certiorari are distributed among the justices ratably, that is, one ninth to each justice. Others think that the justice assigned to a circuit deals with the applications from that circuit. Now the fact is that all matters calling for action by the court in the disposition of cases are dealt with by all the members of the court—unless for some reason a justice is disqualified or unable to act in a particular case.

Much Work in Summer

"Thus all the justices pass upon all the applications for certiorari. During vacation the papers on these applications follow us wherever we are, at home or abroad. Having approximately 300 of them to deal with during the summer, you can see that during the period when the court is not in session there is a large amount of judicial work to be done. When we meet in the fall, the accumulation of applications is presented to the conference of the court and then, as throughout the term, every application is acted upon by the entire court."

Du Pont Increases Fellowship Funds

Because of the success of their plan of encouraging organic chemical research, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has decided to increase the number of fellowships it awards annually to six post-doctorate fellowships and eighteen post-graduate fellowships for the academic year 1937-38.

These fellowships, which will be located at 18 leading universities and colleges, including Harvard, are maintained to encourage more students in research work in the field of chemistry.

The du Pont fellowships differ from the usual industrial fellowships in that they are not restricted to research on subjects directly connected with the du Pont products. The company's experience has been that the broad purpose of the plan is best served by permitting the colleges to select the beneficiary of the felllowships and the research subject as well.

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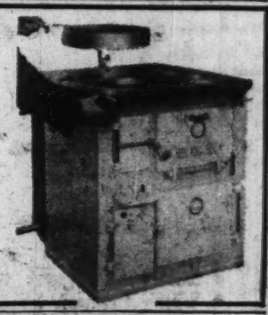

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DAILY NEWSPAPER

Judicial Reorganization Bill Presented Congress By President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The text of the judiciary reorganization bill submitted to Congress today by the Roosevelt Administration:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that

(a) When any judge of a court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, has heretofore or hereafter attained the age of 70 years and has held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least 10 years, continuously or otherwise, and within six months thereafter has neither resigned nor retired, the President, for each such judge who has not so resigned or retired, shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one additional judge to the court to which the former is commissioned. Provided, that no additional judge shall be appointed hereunder if the judge who is of retirement age dies, resigns or retires prior to the nomination of such additional judge.

(b) The number of judges of any court shall be permanently increased by the number appointed therto under the provisions of Subsection (A) of this section. No more than 50 judges shall be appointed thereunder, nor shall any judge be so appointed if such appointment would result in (1) more than 15 members of the Supreme Court of the United States, (2) more than two additional members so appointed to a Circuit Court of Appeals, the Court of Claims, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or the Customs Court, or (3) more than twice the number of judges now authorized to be appointed for any district or, in the case of judges appointed for more than one district, for any such group of districts.

Constituting a Quorum

(c) That number of judges, which is at least two thirds of the number of which the Supreme Court of the United States consists, or three fifths of the number of which the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims or the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals consists, shall constitute a quorum of such court.

(d) An additional judge shall not be appointed under the provisions of this section when the judge, who is of retirement age, is commissioned to an office as to which Congress has provided that a vacancy shall not be filled.

Sec. 2 (A) — Any circuit judge hereacter appointed may be designated and assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the Circuit Court of Appeals for any circuit. Any district judge hereafter appointed may be designated and assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in any district court, or, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, by the senior circuit judge of his circuit for service in any district court within the circuit. A district judge designated and assigned to another district hereunder may hold court separately and at the same time as the district judge in such district. All designations and assignments made hereunder shall be filed in the office of the clerk and entered on the minutes of both the court from and to which a judge is designated and assigned, and thereafter the judge so designated and assigned shall be authorized to discharge all the judicial duties (except the power of appointment to a statutory position or of permanent designation of a newspaper or depository of funds) of a judge of the court to which he is designated and assigned.

No Impairment of Duties

The designation and assignment of a judge shall not impair his authority to perform such judicial duties of the court to which he was commissioned as may be necessary or appropriate. The designation and assignment of any judge may be terminated at any time by order of the Chief Justice or the senior circuit judge, as the case may be.

(B) After the designation and assignment of a judge by the Chief Justice, the senior circuit judge of the circuit in which such judge is commissioned may certify to the Chief Justice any consideration which such senior circuit judge believes to make advisable that the designated judge remain in or return for service in the court to which he was commissioned. If the Chief Justice deems the reasons sufficient he shall revoke, or designate the time of termination of such designation and assignment.

(C) In case a trial or hearing has been entered upon but has not been concluded before the expiration of the period of service of a district judge designated and assigned hereunder, the period of service shall, unless terminated under the provisions of Subsection (A) of this section, be deemed to be extended until the trial or hearing has been concluded. Any designated and assigned district judge who has held court in another district than his own shall have power, notwithstanding his absence from such district and the expiration of any time limit in his designation, to decide all matters which have been submitted to him within such district, to decide motions for new trials, settle bills of exceptions, certify or authenticate narratives of testimony or perform any other act required by law or the rules to be performed in order to prepare any case so tried by him for review in an appellate court; and his action thereon in writing filed with the clerk of the court where the trial or hearing was had shall be as valid as if such action had been taken by him within that district and within the period of his designation.

Any designated and assigned circuit judge who has sat on another court than his own shall have power, notwithstanding the expiration of any time limit in his designation, to participate in the decision of all matters submitted to the court while he was sitting and to perform or participate in any act appropriate to the disposition or review of matters submitted while he was sitting on such court, and his action thereon shall be as valid as if it had been taken while sitting on such court and within the period of his designation.

Section 3. (a) The Supreme Court shall have power to appoint a proctor. It shall be his duty: (1) to obtain and, if deemed by the court to be desirable, to publish information as to the volume, character, and status of litigation in the district courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals, and such other information as the Supreme Court may from time to time require by order, and it shall be the duty of any judge, clerk or marshal of any court of the United States promptly to furnish such information as may be required by the proctor; (2) to investigate the need of assigning district and circuit judges to other courts and to make recommendations thereon to the Chief Justice; (3) to recommend, with the approval of the Chief Justice, to any court of the United States methods for expediting cases pending on its dockets; and (4) to perform such other duties consistent with his office as the court shall direct.

(b) The proctor shall, by requisition upon the public printer, have any necessary printing and binding done at the government printing office and authority is conferred upon the public printer to do such printing and binding.

Salary of Proctor $10,000

(c) The salary of the proctor shall be $10,000 per annum, payable out of the Treasury in monthly installments, which shall be in full compensation for the services required by law. He shall also be allowed, in the discretion of the Chief Justice, stationery, supplies, travel expenses, equipment, necessary professional and clerical assistance and miscellaneous expenses appropriate for performing the duties imposed by this section. The expenses in connection with the maintenance of this office shall be paid from the appropriation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Section 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000 for the salaries of additional judges and the other purposes of this act during the fiscal year 1937.

Sec. 5. When used in this act—

(A) The term "judge of retirement age" means a judge of a court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, who has attained the age of 70 years and has held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least 10 years, continuously or otherwise, and within six months thereafter, whether or not he is eligible for retirement, has neither resigned nor retired.

(B) The term "Circuit Court of Appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "circuit" includes the District of Columbia.

(C) The term "district court" includes the district court of the District of Columbia but does not include the district court in any territory or insular possession.

(D) The term "judge" includes justice.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of its enactment.

Leaders in Court Reorganization

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Leaders on Both Sides of Fence

Hatton W. Summers — Texas Democratic Representative, Chairman of House Judiciary Committee

William B. Bankhead — Alabama Democrat, Speaker of the House

Arthur H. Vandenberg — Republican Senator From Michigan

William H. King — Democratic Senator From Utah, Member of Senate Judiciary Committee

Controversy Over Court Has Been on Public Tongue

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Efforts to limit the powers of the Supreme Court have been direct and pointed in the last few months as indicated in the expressed opinions of many authorities throughout the country and particularly in Washington. On the other hand, an equally heavy storm of protests against depriving the Court of its constitutional powers has fallen around the seats of congressmen.

Particularly pertinent to the present issue was the recent statement by Emmanuel Cellar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, who declared that "the Supreme Court must be made to follow the election returns. By just what process this demand is to be enforced, I do not know. But it can be done most simply and easily by packing the Court.

"This process may appear simple," Mr. Cellar declared, "but it is far from that. Congress may empower the President to appoint additional members of the court, but it cannot compel him to do that. Neither can Congress, except by arbitrary power, refuse to confirm the members of the court appointed by the President."

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho was also emphatic on this issue recently declaring that the question of packing the Supreme Court was inevitable, and must be considered in its turn by the 1937 Congress. Said Senator Borah:

"Many proposals are current to curtail the power of the Supreme Court, among them the increase in the number of members. I presume all of these proposals will come along for discussion. And in my opinion, they should. By all means let the subject in all its ramifications be discussed before the people. That is the only way for Democracy to settle its problems."

Senator James P. Pope of Idaho pointed out recently that "about 85 per cent of the farmers are demanding curtailment of the powers of the Supreme Court. Either that, or increase the powers of Congress to permit effective legislation."

Prof. Robert E. Cushman of Cornell recently warned against packing the Supreme Court as "a dangerous precedent." It inserts the hands of politics more strongly, he said, into the general court, since other Presidents would probably follow the same practice. Enlargement, he added, could be accomplished "by mere legislative enactment."

Equally vehement against proposals to pack the court was the American Bar Association at its annual meeting, when the delegates were told in a committee report that the proposed increase in the court constituted a most threatening move against democracy. The report called the court the "Achilles heel of the Constitution through which the fate of the Constitution can be committed to the judicial consciences of its new members."

Senator Minton, who has been a caustic critic of the Supreme Court for the last four years, was of the opinion that "flexible interpretations by the court itself would insure complete co-operation with Congress, the President and the Constitution." In his opinion, the court majority has consistently forgotten to "give heed to what the court minority has had to say." An increase in the court's membership, he felt, would tend to strengthen the voice of the minority in important decisions."

Hatton W. Sumners, Representative from Texas, is one of those old-line Democrats who has had things to say against "congressional attacks upon the Supreme Court." In a recent burst of oratory before the House, he declared that "no monarch makes any progress until he seizes in his hands the legislative, executive and judicial powers."

Senator Henry S. Ashurst of Arizona has taken frequent objections to the attempts of the President to purloin Supreme Court powers. In a smashing address in the House not long ago, he declared, "I am willing to check the Supreme Court in a constitutional way. The Constitution checks the court."

Other Congresses Have Changed Size Of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposal for increasing the membership of the Supreme Court, if placed in effect would be the sixth congressional act to alter the number of justices.

The present court of nine members was established in 1869 shortly after Grant became President.

At that time Congress also enacted a law—still in effect—providing for the voluntary retirement at 70 of justices who had served 10 years.

When the court was formed in 1789, it was composed of six justices. They met for the first time on Feb. 1, 1790, in the Royal Exchange in New York.

The first change was voted on Feb. 13, 1801—four days before Jefferson was elected President by the House of Representatives, nine days after Chief Justice Marshall took his seat and three weeks before President John Adams was to retire.

In an effort to keep Jefferson from appointing one of his followers when there was a vacancy, the Federalist Congress enacted the circuit court law known as the "Midnight Justices Act" reducing the number of Supreme Court justices from six to five and establishing six new circuits with 16 separate judges.

The Jeffersonian party quickly repealed this legislation before there had been any vacancy.

Due to the increase of legal business and poulation in the western area of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, and because of need for a judge well versed in the land laws of that section, Congress voted in 1807 to increase the court's size from six to seven.

Another change was made on the last day of Jackson's term. Two more justices were added, bringing the total to nine. This action was due to crowded court dockets and had been recommended earlier by Presidents Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

A tenth justice was authorized March 3, 1863, giving the court its all-time largest membership. Creation of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, composed of California and Oregon, prompted the addition—to supervise the new circuit.

Congress reduced the number of justices to seven on July 23, 1866. This was to keep President Andrew Johnson, with whom Congress was in bitter dispute, from naming his followers to the court.

After Grant became President, Congress authorized the present court of nine.

Compulsory Salute To Flag Upheld By New Jersey Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6—Justice Joseph L. Bodine in Supreme Court yesterday ruled that the State's flag salute requirement in pubic schools was not an interference with religious freedom. Parents of Vivian and Alma Hering, aged 6 and 8, appealed expulsion of the two little girls from the Secaucus School, contending that their refusal to salute the American flag was based upon religious scruples. The Secaucus school authorities, sustained by the state Education Department, expelled the children, merely because the salute law fixed such a penalty.

The parents of the children, members of a religious sect, held that belief that the salute was an expression of worship for something other than the Deity.

"The performance of the command of the salute in question could, in no sense, interfere with religious freedom," Justice Bodine held. "It is little enough to expect of those who seek the benefits of the education offered in the public schools of this State that they pledge their allegiance to the nation's flag.

"The pledge of allegiance is, by no stretch of the imagination, a religious rite. It is a patriotic ceremony which the Legislature has the power to require of those attending schools established at public expense. Those who do not desire to conform with the commands of the statute can seek their schooling elsewhere."

Supreme Court Pays Scant Attention To Roosevelt's Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Copies of President Roosevelt's message to Congress in which he recommended an increase in the number of federal judges were distributed to the nine Supreme Court justices yesterday as they sat on the bench.

Some of the justices appeared to pay scant attention to the copies as they were given them by a page boy.

Justice Stone, who recently returned to the court after a long illness, however, apparently read through the document. He has been friendly to Roosevelt administration laws.

Justice Cardozo read part of the message, then laid it down. He voted for the AAA and other laws.

Justice Sutherland, who decided against many New Deal measures, seemed to have taken time to read the message through.

The others did not appear to have paid immediate attention to it.

Labor League Names Aide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—George L. Berry, president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, has announced the appointment of E. L. Oliver as executive vice-president in charge of the national headquarters staff. Mr. Oliver, former faculty member of the Wharton School of the University of Pensylvania, had been connected with railroad and textile labor organizations for some years.

Cleveland Methodists Plan Deaconess Program

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3 — Through their representatives, 52 Methodist Episcopal churches in the Cleveland district are preparing to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Deaconess. The exercises are to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Euclid Avenue and East Thirtieth Street, Friday afternoon and evening. More than 500 delegates are expected to be present. A report of the national meeting held recently in Lincoln, Neb., will be read by Mrs. C. M. Waggoner.

Shipping Costs Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Maritime Commission asked ship operators yesterday for information on operating costs as a preliminary to fixing subsidies. Under the new maritime law, ship owners may receive direct operating subsidies equal to the difference between American and Foreign costs.

Judiciary Message Hinted In Annual Report to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the judiciary yesterday was foreshadowed in his annual message to Congress, made public on Jan. 6, 1937, when he took his stand against amendment of the Constitution, and in favor of more enlightened interpretations of the basic law from the courts.

The annual message said, in part: "During the past year there has been a growing belief that there is little fault to be found with the Constitution of the United States as it stands today. The vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it. Difficulties have grown out of its interpretation; but rightly considered it can be used as an instrument of progress, and not as a device for prevention of action."

"It was their definite intent and expectation," the President said, referring to the framers of the Constitution, "that a liberal interpretation in the years to come would give to the Congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they themselves gave to the Congress over the national problems of their day.

"With a better understanding of our purposes," he said, "and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into closer harmony."

In other words, President Roosevelt invited the majority of the Supreme Court to study his own policies in the light of the election returns.

In case this study fails to effect a change of viewpoint in the Supreme Court majority, he warned that: "means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world."

Non-Partisan Group Offer to Aid Effort To Cut Court Power

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A non-partisan group of about 25 representatives agreed informally Feb. 4 to assure President Roosevelt of their co-operation with possible plans to alter the power of the Supreme Court.

A sub-committee of five with Representative Martin (D), Colorado, as chairman, was named to confer with the President.

Mr. Martin said that a majority of the group seemed to believe any limitation of the court's power should be achieved by legislative action rather than by constitutional amendment.

"Most of the members seemed to feel," he said, "that perhaps the method should be a law requiring a 6-to-3 or 7-to-2 vote of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. Most of those present expressed the opinion it would take too long to obtain a constitutional change."

Sullivant Mosses Of Duke University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 6—The world-famous Sullivant moss herbarium, comprising some 20,000 specimens, one of the most valuable collections extant, is now in the custody of Duke University.

At its recent Atlantic City meeting the Sullivant Moss Society accepted the offer of Duke's botany department to become custodian of the collection under the recommendation of the acting curator, Dr. L. E. Anderson. Mainly from North and Central America, the specimens in the collection are authentic and many are taxonomic types which must be examined by specialists whenever identification problems arise.

William S. Sullivant was a pioneer in the study of mosses in this country. His outstanding contribution was "Icones Muscorum," a classic in the study of mosses. The society named in his honor is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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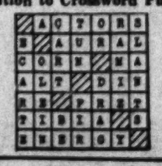

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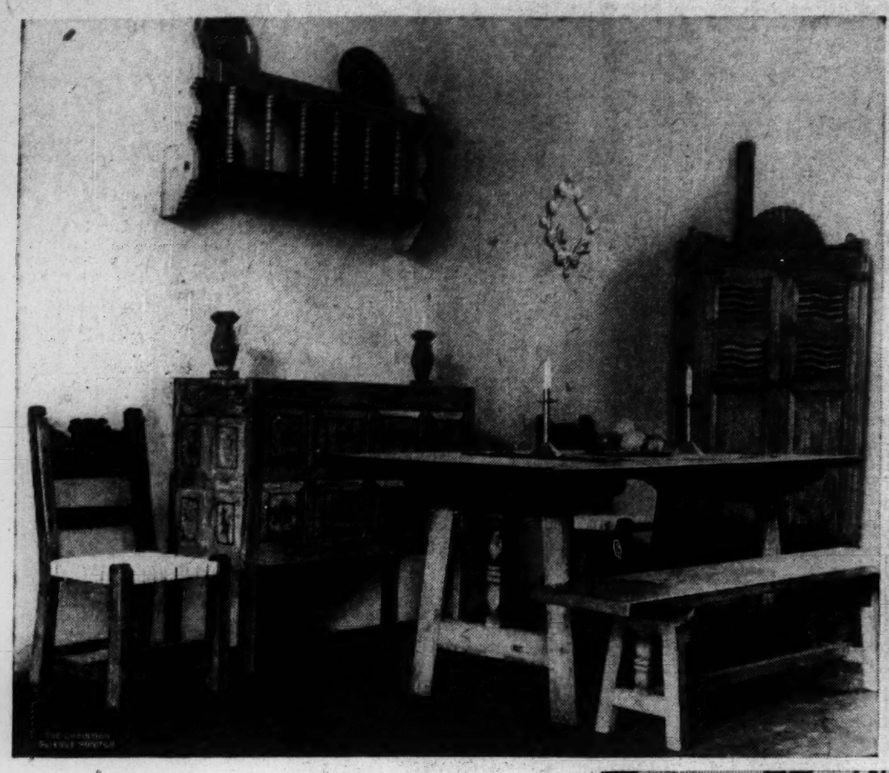
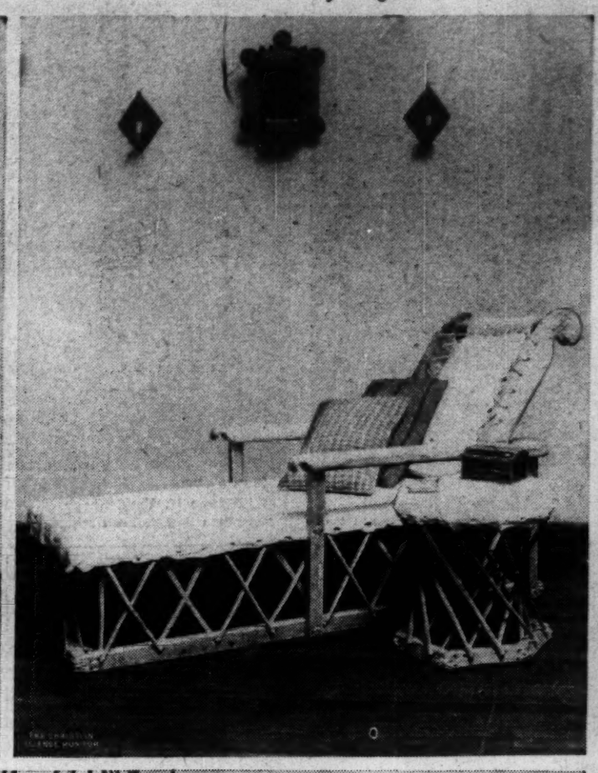
A Saturday Page





Native Southwestern Handicrafts

By Ruth Laughlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sante Fe, N. M.

If the purest American handicrafts are those practiced by the descendants of people dwelling in this country before its discovery by Columbus, then the highest importance should be given to the work produced by the natives of Southwestern states, particularly New Mexico, of which this city is chief center.

One of the most interesting shops here is the native market. The windows display carved tables, chairs, chests, handwoven rugs in soft colors, mirror frames of punched tin and wrought iron fixtures. Within, gay frescoes on the walls show woodvendors and long-eared burros; girls dancing with castanets; designs of birds and flowers. There are booths for tinsmiths and blacksmiths and carved furniture is shown in attractive groups for bedrooms and patios. The weavers' booth is a medley of colors. Hanks of colored wool yarn hang at the back, while blankets, cushions, tapestry embroidery and homespun cloth are scattered about.

Preserving Old Arts

This venture was started two years ago by Miss Leanora Curtin. Born in Santa Fe, she has a deep interest in the native people, as the Spanish-Americans like to call themselves. She believed that the fine old examples of Spanish handicrafts could be produced again in New Mexico if there was a market for them. Helping these people to help themselves, she financed the enterprise until this year, when it has become self-supporting. She insisted that only handmade articles produced by the native people should be sold. The shop pays cash for all articles that meet the high standards of workmanship and design. More than 350 people in scattered villages in northern New Mexico earn their living through this market, an economic influence which has done much to stimulate the revival of Spanish colonial arts.

In spite of the number of people bringing their wares here, we are told that the demand is larger than the supply. During the past year the enterprise has made all the furniture, lighting fixtures and curtains for homes in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado as well as supplying bedroom, living-room and patio furniture for homes in Ohio, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and California.

The native market co-operates with the pubic schools in making much of this furniture, New Mexico being the only state to use vocational training as the major part of its program. Forty-seven teachers are now employed in as many schools applying the principles of good craftsmanship and authentic design.

Traditional designs and precedent are a slow growth. Native market and vocational teachers encourage the craftsmen to interpret old designs for modern needs rather than to originate new designs. Grandfathers and grandsons work side by side, developing pride in their workmanship and designs, for naturally the better pieces bring increasing orders for the individual. Certain villages hold an informal copyright on their creations. For instance it would not be wise for any other group to copy Chupadero chairs, evolved in a hamlet 12 miles north of Santa Fe, and a combination of tanning and carpentry. These somewhat resemble the Morris chair but on lighter and more graceful lines. The innovation is the rawhide lacings for the seat and back which give the effect of springs when cushions are added.

Modern Chests Are Smaller

The Spanish chest is older than the pieces of eight which, traditionally, used to fill it. The chest was an essential piece of furniture in New Mexico before the days of safety deposit vaults. With heavy wrought iron lock and huge keys, it was a strong box for money, valuable papers and silver. Lighter in design but no less securely locked were the marriage chests for the bride's trousseau and linens. Carved chests are still in demand today, but their uses have changed. Now they may be a depository for wood beside the fireplace or for winter blankets storage. The wrought iron lock is ornamental if no longer burglar-proof.

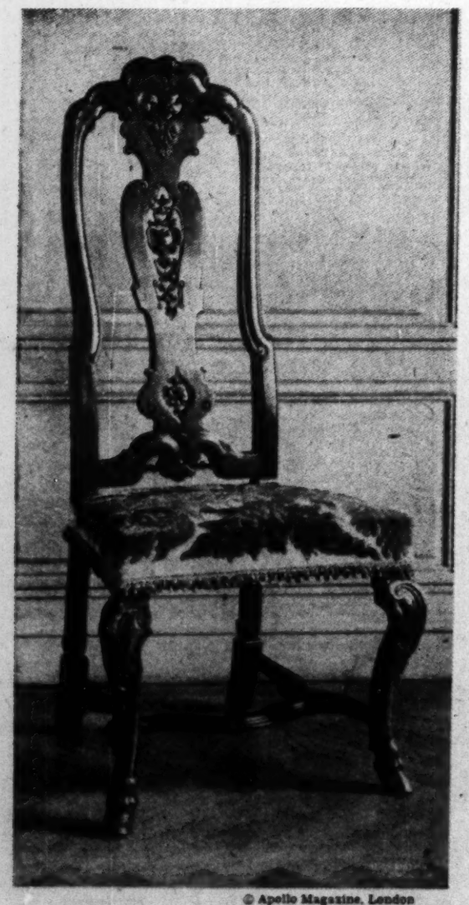
A completely local product are the carpets offered here. By spinning, dyeing and, lastly, weaving the yarn on narrow frames, they make the long strips of checkered cloth which entirely cover the floors. These people use the horizontal loom, while the Indians use the upright loom. Their blankets are made of finer wool than the heavy Navajo rugs and are usually of stripes in soft colors, instead of the bold geometric designs of the Indians.

It has been a long task to persuade these people to return to using vegetable dyes, for commercially dyed yarn is obviously less work. Bark, roots, flowers and leaves must be gathered, steeped, properly proportioned and set for vegetable dyes. But the colors ars so much richer and more lustrous that there is no comparison in the finished product. Fortunately the demand for vegetable yarns has brought an extra sales value.

José Lopez carves frames for screen doors and adds birds and flowers for corner motifs. His family carve buttons, buckles, necklaces and boxes. Bernard Garcia and his eight children have turned to modeling local clay. With the encouragement of a sculptor, Mrs. Ann Webster, and her kiln; the Garcia family now make horses and birds with a fine turquoise glaze, bird baths, fountains, flower bowls and amusing figurines.

Upper Photographs by Margaret McK Burge; Lower ones, New Mexico State Department of Vocational Education

Characteristics of early Spanish furniture and the tastes of early natives are intermingled in the handiwork of men and women in the country surrounding Santa Fé. Their weaving and work in metals, wood, and leather retain many ancient qualities, with desirable adaptations to modern needs.
At the upper left, native pine is used for furniture which is simple and sturdy in design and is derived directly from early Spanish prototypes. At the center, the Chupadero chair is made entirely of wood and hide, the parts joined by rawhide thongs. At the right above, the studio couch is of extreme simplicity of structure, its cushions, coverlet and rugs hand-woven in primitive patterns. Below, one woman is carding native wool while another spins such yarn as is hanging in many colors behind them and which is used for the rugs and blankets close by. At the right below, working with simplest tools is seen the skilled blacksmith who produces nicely wrought iron hardware of various kinds.



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An English walnut chair with cabriole legs terminating in hoof feet, of the time of Queen Anne.

English Chairs and Stools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of much interest to those who wish to trace in detail the development of early Georgian furniture, is an article in the magazine Apollo, for January, in which Mr. R. W. Symonds treats of the chairs and stools in the collection of Mr. J. S. Sykes. Mr. Symonds is a leading English authority on furniture, and has published important books on this subject, notably his volume, "English Furniture from Charles II to George II," issued in 1929.

A dozen or more chairs and stools from the Sykes collection are beautifully reproduced and pictured in the Apollo article, serving as the subjects of illuminating comments by Mr. Symonds concerning the gradual changes in styles that took place between the time of Queen Anne and that of George II. Two of the dozen or so illustrations are reproduced here, our selections showing a stool of the time of William and Mary, and a chair designated Queen Anne. The stool is seen to be passing from the turned stretchers familiar in Jacobean construction, to the crossed and molded type of the William and Mary regime, while it bears the Spanish feet inherited from Charles II's reign.

Of perhaps greater interest is the walnut chair with cabriole legs, terminating in hoof feet. This, Mr. Symonds explains, is the first form of the English curved, or cabriole, leg, which later is to develop into the more familiar claw-and-ball, and paw-feet, which are explained and pictured in another portion of this highly interesting article.

C. G. B.

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An English walnut stool with turned legs and molded crossed stretchers, dating about 1700.

Auction of Pictorial Americana

New York, N. Y.

An auction session featuring Pictorial Americana comes on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, at 8:15, at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, here. Among over 200 items are Currier and Ives lithographs, including the collection of Daniel W. Patterson of this city, with many of the choicer prints from these well-known publishers.

Of unusual interest is a collection of A. B. Frost's work—a dozen or more oil paintings, water colors and drawings, and about 40 lithographs. Two portraits of Frost by Thomas Eakins are important items.

United States and Canadian views are from numerous publishers, many of the prints classed from scarce to exceedingly rare. The series of 17 published by Henry Hoff in 1850 is of special note. Panoramic views of North America, published in France from sketches made in 1925-30, are also in the rare ratings, as are the lithographs of the first eight Presidents, published by George Endicott in 1837. Canadian views in sets and single items are also listed. One exceedingly rare complete set of six was published by A. Bourne, 1830, in Montreal, and has views of that city as the subjects. Free public exhibition will be held from Saturday, the sixth, to the time of sale.

New Jersey's Forgotten Towns

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The map of New Jersey shows an area of hundreds of square miles, southeast of Trenton, that is almost flat and bare of town names, with but few indications of railroads and streams. On a motorist's map a red line runs from near Atlantic City, northward near the coast. Inland, 15 to 30 miles, there is another, roughly parallel, running south from Trenton. Between these are great areas of swamps and pine barrens, where the Batstow and Wading Rivers as well as numberless small streams, drag their slow way through lands of cranberry bogs and burned-over woodlands.

Almost inaccessible from their lack of roads, and dreary beyond telling when once a visitor has entered them, they offer little but game to attract anyone. Not only is nature lacking here in attractions for most people, but in scores of small villages not even tolerable lodgings can be found and places that locally are thought important, may have but half a dozen decaying dwellings.

It is in this region which is now almost a wilderness, and holding many hazards for the motorists in dwindling and finally vanishing roads that disappear in marsh or woodland, that Henry C. Beck found the material for his recent book, "Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., at $3.75.

From the foreword one guesses that Mr. Beck is a newspaper editor and that the exploration of this bleak region started casually some five or six years ago. Someone suggested that he locate Ong's Hat, which was on the map, but unknown. This, he said, began it all for the surprising discovery of a picturesque local lore led to continued excursions of the same sort.

Ong's Hat was the designation for a once tiny village, chiefly famous for an amusement hall of the 1890's; but today there is no village although the name remains on the map. Now bits of broken and decaying building material and cast off clothing in the long grasses are all that remain of this hamlet. Nearly 40 once prosperous villages were located by Mr. Beck on excursions following this one, and he records with genial interest and lively perception the stories of them—dramatic, tragic or pathetic, frequently all three.

Apparently it was old American stock that peopled this section, in some cases as early as the late 1600's. Bog iron ore, abundant in the marshes, led to the operation of many small iron works situated on streams easily reached by small sailing craft. Heavy growth of pitch pine furnished the lumber for saw mills and for wood charcoal. So these old settlements, including numerous glass-works, grew and thrived for many years.

Now it takes a chronicler of special enthusiasm to locate and to learn the story of Loveladies, Double Trouble, Calico, Mount Misery, Bargain Town, Hog Wallow, Slab Town, and many with less rugged names. Each one is found to have a story of greater or less individuality as the romance or humor of a long-past decade or two of prosperity brings color into its record.

These "Pineys" are of early American stock, little affected by later immigration. The few that are found in the far separated habitations show the persistence of sturdy pioneer traits and independence in spite of poverty and long lives of hardship. Such characters as Asa Pittman, "Rattlesnake Ace"; Eli Freed; Frank Peck, the Water Wizard; John Comer, Quaker Baptist; David Brainerd of Sweetwater, Joe Milliner, lend zest to this surprising chronicle of a region so near to great cities.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Questionnaire for Teachers

What Is Our Attitude Toward Our Work and the Child?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been said and written about the desirability of developing right attitudes in pupils, but at this time of stock taking and resolution making, it might be well for teachers to face some questions on teacher attitudes. Many such questions will occur to anyone who indulges in a bit of self-analysis. Fundamentally, what is the teacher's attitude toward teaching? Is it an opportunity for service, or merely a means of earning a living? Do we plan to make it our life work, adding to our usefulness through experience and progress, or do we intend to teach a short time, until—er—well, something happens?

How Do We View Our Work?

Do we view the work we have to do as a certain prescribed course of study which must be perfunctorily covered? Do we hold firmly to the old formula of imparting information, then giving exercises and tests, approving those who achieve a passing grade, and reproaching and punishing, and branding those as failures who do not measure up to the prescribed standard? Might we better not give the pupils an overview of the work to be accomplished with the intention of letting them attack the problem in their own way? After setting up standards of achievement with the pupils, we can direct, prod, or give encouragement, as needed. Then at the close of the unit, we can leave the subject with much joy of accomplishment, and a consciousness of much more that could be done, which may develop into a spare time activity of the pupil.

What is our attitude toward a day's work? Is it something to be got through somehow? Is it merely a struggle to earn a day's wages? Do we give a sigh of relief at its close and turn to some form of amusement to forget its obvious failures? Or is each day a new opportunity to aid, out of the riches of our knowledge and experience, the unfolding thought of Youth? Do we greet the day with the enthusiasm which will create interest in the pupils? Do we recognize the day as an opportunity to increase our growth in patience, understanding, ability?

How Do We Feel Toward the Children?

What is the attitude of the teacher toward the differing individualities of the children? Do we face them with the determination to force them into submission, to mold them into a pattern which we have formulated? Do we try to curb all their natural inclinations which give us annoyance? Do we find satisfaction in making them unhappy when they do not conform to certain adult standards? Might we not, rather, consider their direction a sacred trust, while we cherish their innocence, their natural purity, and feel a tremendous responsibility when we remember how impressionable they are?

And what is our attitude toward their misdeeds? Do we assume that every misdemeanor is a deliberate infraction of law—a personal challenge to the teacher's authority? Sometimes it is the latter, and justly so from the pupil's viewpoint. But may it not in any case be due to a wrong influence from which the child needs to be shielded, or a habit which must be overcome, or a mere ignorant blunder which calls only for more patience on the part of the teacher. Is the offender to be crushed or enlightened?

What Do We Think About the Parents?

What is our attitude toward parents? Do we resent their interference? Do we put them in their places when they come intruding into our affairs? Do we realize, I wonder, that these parents have entrusted us with their most precious treasures—that much as we think we are doing for these children, we can never be so vitally interested in their welfare as their parents are, and that where opinions differ, the teacher can afford to concede much to gain the parent's co-operation?

What is the teacher's attitude toward the school administration? It may seem that those in positions of authority over us are blind to our virtues, unheedful of our needs, unduly critical where help and encouragement are so much needed. Does it seem that the supervisors are so many slave drivers, each determined to make a good showing in his special department? Might we not try to realize, instead, that they are specialists in their fields, trying to help us get their viewpoints, prodding us on to better efforts just as we do the pupils? We should take the attitude that they each have something valuable to give us to increase our efficiency, and if we do not enjoy criticism, we might apply the lesson to ourselves and improve our teacher-pupil relations.

After all, what is our attitude toward education? Much could be written on the subject. Much has been written, but what most vitally concerns us as classroom teachers is, are we in it for our small salary, satisfied to put in the time in a plodding way day after day? Do we work for the approval of our superiors, to please the public, or have we higher ideals?

Is it our genuine desire to serve by guiding impressionable thought toward noble attainment? Do we wish to help wipe out ignorance, to educate an intelligent citizenry, to give youth the tools which will aid efficiency? Can we, by our own right attitudes, create in them an attitude of appreciation for all that is good and beautiful? Are we trying to give them an attitude toward life that will lead to service to their fellow men instead of the acquisition of wealth, as a life motive?

Can we somehow inculcate that attitude toward the Golden Rule which will further its adoption as a creed among all peoples, thus promoting the reign of peace which was advocated by the greatest Teacher so long ago, and which, if universally put into practice, would revolutionize this old world of ours? If so, we shall not have taught in vain.

Horace Mann Said—

"It is not indispensable to the happiness of children that they should know the length of all the great rivers, or the height of all the great mountains, upon the globe; but it is indispensable to their happiness that they should love one another, and do as they would be done unto."

"Essential requisites in a teacher's character are a love of children and a love of his work. He must not be a hireling. It is right that he should have a regard for his compensation; but, his compensation being provided for, it should be forgotten."

"One of the highest and most valuable objects to which the influences of the school can be made conducive consists in training our children to self-government."

"The teacher or parent who uses nothing but fear commits a far greater error than the physician who uses nothing but poison."

"I believe in the existence of a great, immortal, immutable principle of natural law, or natural ethics—a principle of divine origin—which proves the absolute right to an education of every human being that comes into this world; and which, of course, proves the correlative duty of every government to see that the means of that education are provided for all."

"As much better as a great mind than a huge body, so much better is a pure heart than a splendid genius."

"All those who are worthily laboring to promote the cause of education are laboring to elevate mankind into the upper and purer regions of civilization, Christianity, and the worship of the true God."

"Had I the power, I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his wheat field."

"If we do not prepare our children to become good citizens—if we do not develop their capacities, if we do not enrich their minds with knowledge, imbue their hearts with the love of truth and beauty, and a reverence for all things sacred and holy, then our republic must go down to destruction as others have gone before it."

"In the order of events, the first thing which demands attention is the choice of school committeemen."
—From the Massachusetts Teacher.

In the Children's Book Museum, Moscow, U. S. S. R., Where Exhibits That Work Are Planned to Stimulate the Child to Read Books and Where Book Lists Are Offered in Connection With the Exhibits. Upper Left—The Print Shop, With Its Hand Press, Is a Popular Place. Here the Child Can Print His Own Linoleum Cuts or Drawings. Below—An Exhibit Showing How the Metro, Moscow's Subway, Is Built. One of the "How It Is Made" Exhibits. Right—The Cupboard of Puppets and Costumes of Well-Known Book Characters Always Has Attendants. Here Hiawatha Is Being Dressed

Finding Out How It Is Made

A Children's Book Museum to Stimulate Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

When J. Meksin, director of the Child Book Museum, Moscow, set out four years ago to assemble exhibits that would stimulate a child's love for books, he based his selection of material on the conviction that children were most of all interested in the process of creation.

"Children want to know how and wherefore a thing is made," said the director, who has taught the kindergarten and grade schools and has written exclusively both for children and about them. "I wanted to place in their hands exhibits presenting the dynamics of the creative processes."

How Books Are Made Down the Years

That is why the visitor entering the museum first comes upon the series of miniature models called "Books and Their Times," that depict, as the disk revolves under illumination, an eighteenth century scene in a nobleman's home with its implied limitation of children's books; a middle nineteenth century home of a merchant next comes to light indicating this time a wider availability of children's books; in the late nineteenth century the child of the average home is found reading books, and a modern setting reveals the accessibility of books to all. Each period, in addition, is accompanied by a small display of books contemporary with it and so the child discovers the kind of paper, print, illustrations and bindings that gradually evolved. And these are books that the child may hold and examine.

Another exhibit of miniature models showing the creative process traces the history of water transportation, another land transportation. Animals provided excellent material: the polar bear in the arctic regions is developed through the various stages of the animal's life from birth of the cubs, care of the young, search for food, etc.; the wolf, pelican and camel were similarly developed in their habitats, bringing home to the children distant lands and regions.

No Signs Telling Them 'Do Not Touch'

Mr. Meksin was guided by a second conviction in arranging his material.

"Children should have activity. If the child can participate in the creative process of an object, he will get much more fun out of it and incidentally learn through it," the director explained.

Accordingly, this was not made a museum with "Do Not Touch" signs around or a storehouse where the visitor passively observed. Each group of material invites the child's participation and there is such a rich variety that every child's tastes have been appealed to.

The eagerness with which the children go to the cabinet of puppets and costumes of well-known book characters, and dress Hiawatha, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, etc. is something to see.

At the exhibit of children's colored book illustrations, they are invited to identify an artist's drawings by the characteristics of style they discover in the one pointed out to them. For example, a Tenniel drawing is pointed out and the question asked, "What other pictures on this tray have been drawn by Tenniel?" The children operate the shadow theater, "Till Eulenspiegel" giving them no end of entertainment. A printed slip of paper listing books on the subject appear with each exhibit.

Book and Picture Games And Dramatic Material

There are many book and picture games that are of quizzing, evaluatory or jocular character that lead the child to books and make him more observant, active and self-dependent.

In assembling the exhibits Mr. Meksin kept in mind the functional principle because he realized the little child's natural interest in the dramatic.

Thus, pictures with action in them, models of animals and people in action were preferred by the small children. He has made use of striking contrast wherever possible. Thus, one of the sections of animal illustrations contrasts abstract with realistic, "truthful" drawings; another decorative with realistic models.

The dramatic underlies the "Excursion in Japan" exhibit by carrying the children imaginatively through the country from the moment of alighting at the Tokyo railway station, looking through the train windows at passing cottages, pedestrians and rickshaws (by means of a series of recessed gauze screens ingeniously painted with color that are rolled before the child).

"In fact," explained Mr. Meksin, "we have found that it is almost impossible to gain hold of a spectator's attention and emotion without a touch of the scenario and stage effects."

There is probably no room of the museum that attracts children more than the print shop where they can make their own books: here they set type, make original linoleum blocks and drawings to illustrate their books, bind and press their products. The room is hung with their interesting output.

"The talented child finds himself, somehow, through at least one of the exhibits" said the director. "We have seen the budding of not only young writers and artists, but also young mechanics and craftsmen. The backward child is not lost here but steered along until he finds himself. Our purpose is pure entertainment. No one is compelled to come or forced to observe any of the exhibits. We invite all."

The humming of busy movement through the room spoke for itself.

Mr. Meksin has shown his children's book exhibits in Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Riga, London and Paris.

BEATRICE STERN

Five Special Projects

Washington

Five special projects made possible through federal relief funds have been administered by the Office of Education during the year: 1—Public Forums; 2—Educational Radio; 3—Research in Universities; 4—Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes, and 5—Local School Units.

The Commissioner of Education has given general direction to these five projects, practically all of which have been carried forward under the management of State and local education officials. The Office of Education has acted as a co-ordinating and clearing house agency.

Through the Public Forums Project, 19 forum demonstration centers have been established in 19 different states to advance the general program of adult civic education. These centers comprise a gross population of approximately 4,000,000 people.

The Educational Radio Project produces five programs broadcast each week over nationwide N. B. C. and C. B. S. networks. Each program uses a new technique to interest, entertain, and educate radio listeners, the success of which may be measured partly by letters received from listeners. A total of 125,000 letters have been received by this project to date since July, 1936.

Seventy-three universities in 40 states have participated in the Research in Universities Project during the year. This project has employed several hundred unemployed students to conduct research studies of importance in solution of many educational problems.

One hundred ninety-two communities in 33 states have co-operated with the Office of Education in providing more than 500 Negroes on relief to carry on the National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes.

In addition to providing work for more than 1600 persons on relief, the Local School Units Project has aimed to determine possibilities for organization of better schools throughout the United States, and for improvement of local school administration through organization of more satisfactory local school administrative units.

A senior specialist in state school systems was added to the office staff of specialists during the year.

An effort has been made to meet increased demand for information on teaching of conservation.

To aid in development of education through public and school libraries, a new library service division was established in the Office of Education by act of Congress.

Fostering Talent at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Several times in my life I have heard parents in isolated places, or in difficult circumstances, regret that a child or children might not have certain coveted opportunities. It was easy to foresee what an asset such cultivation of urge or talent might mean to the child, but hard to know how to take the first step toward the goal.

It is true that some subjects cannot be learned without a teacher, but, again, it is astonishing how far an eager, questing mind, and a willingness to persist will carry one. I once knew a little girl, playing with the kittens and puppies of the home, who persisted in bringing her mother scraps of newspaper, or cereal boxes, or anything containing print, and in asking, "What's that?" as she pointed to a letter. Presently the neglectful mother discovered she had a child who could read.

The Parent

I have heard a mother regret that her child could not have vocal lessons, when in the home sat a fine, old phonograph, unused because the public interest had shifted to radio. Here was the means of entrance into the realm of music appreciation, if no further. On the other hand I have seen a little girl who, having observed a few rhythmic dances by children of her own age, set the phonograph going and began to work out her own graceful natural dances. Encouraged by her mother, this practice served to keep the child's interest alive and growing until ways and means enabled them to take the next step.

A father regretted that his boy could not have a desired course in journalism. When it was pointed out to him how simply and easily such a course could be started, he and his boy took the time they had formerly played dominoes, discussed neighborhood affairs each evening, then the boy wrote "News Notes" which the father corrected and discussed for accuracy in spelling and observation, both of which are vital to the reporter. Thus a "nose for news" was developed in the boy and correct form came simply and naturally into being.

The first step toward any art or craft is simple, easy, and is often taken with complete unconsciousness by boys and girls, even men and women. It would be helpful if more parents realized this. (Mrs.) E. B.

Companionable Co-operation

Illinois

Dear Editor:

We find the Monitor of inestimable value in our home. To growing children, it plays no small part in true character building.

Our two children find material in the Monitor for their school work, and share the paper with school friends who do not have it, for their themes, current event topics, etc.

We have recently made good use of a little blackboard about 1½ feet square, placed in the entrance hall. Along the top of it, mother posts any news picture or article, some bit of humor, and quotation of moral value clipped from the Monitor. The remainder of the board serves for giving a message, and perhaps reminds them of a duty or errand to be performed. There is always the "news" where some especial after-school "eats" may be found, and this never fails to meet with approval!

The other day, a clipping entitled "Sunbonnet Sue" read:

I like myself much better when I arise
quite early,
Then pleasant little morning tasks
cause joy instead of flurry.

This served as an impersonal message of correction, and articles such as this are much more readily accepted, and do away with reprimanding. In the evening, the board is brought inside, and the clipped articles are read aloud by any one member of the family and greatly enjoyed by all.

When dad and mother return home after being out for an evening, it is not an unusual experience to find some surprise message from the children written on the board. The children are usually fast asleep by then, and the "little note" certainly is a warm welcome when we get in.

In the past few years, we have been given a great deal of joy co-operating with the children in giving parties. Treasure hunts, in which mother and daddy played the part of "chauffeur" in driving the children around in cars, were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all. We have found that as we co-operate with the children, they do love to share their activities with us.

Truly, the field for advancement in being better and more understanding parents is large, and as we approach it with the thought of its "unfathomable sea of possibilities" for good, ways and means are opened for many new opportunities and interesting experiences with children!

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

Do You Make these Mistakes in ENGLISH?

SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say, "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Norway's Dragon Churches

UNIQUE among types of churches is the Dragon church of Norway. Once there were over three hundred of these hand-hewn wooden edifices, but of this number only twenty remain. These, however, are carefully preserved as national monuments, and the best examples may be seen in the fiord districts in the vicinity of Bergen and Oslo.

Perfectly proportioned and consisting of a number of small units which pile one on top of another until the general effect is pyramidal, the Dragon church appears at first glimpse to be much larger than it really is, especially when comparison with the height of a man is impossible. The church takes its name from the carved gable ends, which are shaped fantastically like the prows of the Dragon ships which fearlessly thrust their paths into unknown seas.

Built of soft woods, mostly pine and fir, these churches have been called the most remarkable timber buildings in Europe. Their brown color and, without doubt, their remarkable state of preservation can be traced to liberal applications of Stockholm tar.

THE DRAGON CHURCH is representative of the oldest ecclesiatical architecture in Norway. It bears little resemblance to the stone buildings identified with a more complex civilization, which followed after repeated contacts with lands to the south that had produced the Romanesque style of architecture and were developing the Gothic.

Authorities have long been baffled by the origin of the Dragon church. The dragon gables and the carvings of mythological scenes from the sagas are easily accounted for; the best woodworkers of the day, just emerging from a pagan past, were the shipbuilders who had labored generation after generation for centuries to turn out swift and gracefully ornamented ships in a land where, as in ancient Greece, every valley faced toward the sea. To these wood carvers went the construction of the churches, and their handicraft is evident. But who furnished their plans? Were they original or did their beginnings, as some think, come from that originator of all beginnings, Asia?

IT IS HARD to think of these western peoples as anything but Occidental in their civilization; but there is a hint of the East about the overhanging roofs, the upturned gables, the almost pagoda-like tendencies of the central portion of the building. Superficial? Perhaps, but for several centuries the most important Viking trade route followed the rivers of what is now western Russia by way of the ancient trading city of Kiev to Byzantium, where East met West in the Eastern Roman Empire. Vikings even served in the bodyguard of Roman emperors who had become by that time Oriental potentates. Ideas brought back to the Scandinavian Peninsula would have been translated in wood, not stone, for their builders lived and worked in a land of timber.

If you enter a Dragon church, do not expect to be impressed by the size. There is nothing of the massiveness of the cathedral. The average nave is about thirty-nine feet in length and the space for the congregation seems diminutive; but, if you wish to recapture for a moment the past of eight centuries ago and even the still more remote day, when neighboring lands trembled at the approach of Viking sails, sit alone on one of the benches provided in the columned space for the congregation and contemplate the dim mysteries of the Dragon church.

F. W. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TWO LEOPARDS: *A Water Color by Barye*

AS A sculptor of animals, Barye has for many years been considered one of the great artists of the nineteenth century.

It was the Exhibition of "Gros, his Pupils and Friends," held in 1936 at the Petit Palais, the Museum of the City of Paris, that revealed to the general public Barye as a painter in water colors and oils. In 1817, Barye took a few lessons from Gros, the painter, and during the years that followed he often worked at the Louvre where he made some excellent copies of Rubens.

As a painter, Barye used his brush with all the strength of the sculptor's tools; and the intensity of vision and the power of expression in his paintings equals that of his beautiful bronzes.

When, at the Salon of 1831, Barye first exhibited his water colors, they received immediate recognition from the critics, one exclaiming: "And here is Barye whom we find giving to the animals the same life and the same truth in his water colors as in his plasters. . . . The limbs move with an admirable suppleness, full of grace and harmony."

Barye's province was peculiarly the animal kingdom. Here his imagination loved to dwell; nothing escaped his remarkable insight into the brute creation. As its unchallenged and true master, he presented it to the world, not only in his sculpture, but also in his water colors.

Barye's picture of two leopards, a water color in the Zoubaloff collection at the Louvre, has as a background the Forest of Fontainebleau, which with its great rocks, its arid sands and its somber skies was the inspiration of many of the artist's paintings.

Healing and Preaching

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teaching of Christ Jesus is for all time and for all people. His words and works live on, and encourage the honest seeker to study the Bible in order to discover the truth he taught. His healing ministry naturally appeals to mankind; and although he demonstrated the healing truth, as did also the early Christians, it was left to Mary Baker Eddy to set forth the divine Principle underlying this healing work, and the rules for its application. This she did in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. Thousands of people have been healed by reading this book; and its last chapter, entitled "Fruitage," bears witness to the fact.

When Christ Jesus commanded his disciples to preach the gospel—to tell of the good news of the kingdom of heaven at hand—he frequently indicated the results that should follow, as for instance his words, as recorded by Matthew (10:8), "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils;" and by Mark (16:18), "They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." If the word "preach" were taken to include the meaning "prove by example," then preaching would never be in vain. And so it is that Christian Scientists endeavor to prove that preaching and healing are inseparable.

The truth about God and the real man can free humanity from every discord to which flesh seems to be heir. True reformation comes through enlightened spiritual thinking. Mortal or material thinking has proved unreliable and unsatisfactory. In order to overcome the illusions and delusions of the mortal or carnal mind, one must pray to have "the mind of Christ," for only through spiritual thinking is one able to listen for, hear, and obey God's voice. Mortal mind makes sick; divine Mind heals. Mortal mind causes divisions and factions, while divine Mind, God, unites, makes whole, and reveals the kingdom of heaven at hand.

"Denial of the claims of matter is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body" (Science and Health, p. 242). Mortal mind alone claims to cause sickness, sin, poverty, strife, and such like. Then what joy to know that whatever mortal mind suggests, we can deny its claim to reality, because we know it to be "a liar," as Jesus said! Intelligence cannot be fooled by a lie. One's denial of its suggestions and positive affirmations of the true spiritual nature of man as God's child help to spiritualize human consciousness, and in proportion as one realizes spiritual perfection, the unreal, powerless nature of mortal mind is exposed, and its so-called laws are reduced to nothing.

"Mentally insist that harmony is the fact, and that sickness is a temporal dream. Realize the presence of health and the fact of harmonious being, until the body corresponds with the normal conditions of health and harmony," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 412). Christian Science healing is based on the fact that God made all, and that He made it good; that He is the only cause or creator, and that the real man is spiritual, perfect, pure, immortal. God is Spirit, and there is naught beside Him: there is no matter. Man, reflecting God, the all-knowing divine Mind, knows no evil, no belief in evil, no effect from evil, since God never created it. This truth, understood, lifts human thinking above material sense testimony into spiritually clearer vision: and this vision reveals health, happiness, prosperity, and joy to be within the reach of all who understand God.

The material universe is a counterfeit. It is unreal and worthless, even as is a counterfeit note. The teaching of Christian Science enables one to discern the counterfeit nature of mortal mind and matter, and no longer to accept its discordant testimony as true. Man, the reflection of God, knows no false law, no sin, disease, fear, contagion, or strife. Therefore there is, in reality, no power to influence one to act meanly or dishonestly. When ignorance of God is overcome through the understanding of the allness of spiritual reality, all fear of mortal mind, with its disturbing suggestions, will cease. They will be cast out, or better still kept out, of human thought.

It has been proved many times that to entertain only pure, loving, honest, good thoughts is a great protection from evil of every sort. Good thoughts are healthy thoughts. Loving thoughts are spiritually wealthy thoughts. Humble thoughts, obedient to God's law, are mighty thoughts. Jesus was meek and humble in the truest sense of these words, yet he was the mightiest man that ever walked on earth.

Christian Scientists have proved beyond cavil that the truth Christ Jesus taught is practical and available today in the healing and saving of all mankind from sin, sorrow, disease, and death. For this they are very grateful; and they long to share their new-found joy. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 345), "When the omnipotence of God is preached and His absoluteness is set forth, Christian sermons will heal the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Helbredelse og Prædiken

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KRISTI JESU Lære har Bud til alle Tider og alle Folkeslag. Hans Ord og Gerninger lever frem gennem Tiderne og opmuntrer den ærligt søgende til at fordybe sig i Bibelen for at opdage den Sandhed, han lærte. Hans Helbredelses-Gerning kalder ganske naturligt paa Menneskeheden; og skønt han demonstrerede den helbredende Sandhed, hvad de første Kristne ligeledes gjorde, saa blev det dog først Mary Baker Eddy, der kom til at paavise det guddommelige Princip, der ligger til Grund for denne Helbredelses-Gerning og fremsætte Reglerne for Anvendelsen af dette Princip. Og dette gjorde hun i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog. Tusinder har fundet Helbredelse ved at læse denne Bog; og dens sidste Kapitel, der kaldes "Frugterne", vidner om denne Kendsgerning.

Naar Kristus Jesus befalede sine Disciple at prædike Evangeliet—at forkynde det gode Budskab om Himmeriges Rige, som var nær—saa talte han ofte om de Resultater, der vilde følge, f.Eks. hans Ord, som de berettes af Matthæus (10:8): "Helbreder syge, opvækker døde, renser spedalske, uddriver onde Aander"; og af Markus (16:18): "De skulle tage paa Slanger, og dersom de drikke nogen Gift, skal det ikke skade dem; paa syge skulle de lægge Hænder, og de skulle helbredes." Hvis Ordet "prædike" blev forstaaet som omfattende Betydningen "bevise ,ved Eksempel", da vilde Prædiken aldrig være forgæves. Og saaledes er det, at Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] stræber efter at bevise, at Prædiken og Helbredelse er uadskillelige.

Sandheden om Gud og det virkelige Menneske kan befri Menneskeheden for enhver Form for Disharmoni, som Kødet synes at være Arving til. Sand Omvendelse kommer ved oplyst aandelig Tænkning. Dødelig eller materiel Tænkning har vist sig upaalidelig og utilfredsstillende. For at kunne overvinde det dødelige eller kødelige Sinds Illusioner og Skuffelser, maa vi bede om, at "Kristi Sind" maa blive vort, for alene ved aandelig Tænkning formaar vi at lytte til, at høre og adlyde Guds Røst. Dødeligt Sind bringer Sygdom; guddommeligt Sind helbreder. Dødeligt Sind skaber Splid og Partivæsen, medens guddommeligt Sind, Gud, forener, heler og aabenbarer, at Himmeriges Rige er nær.

"Benægtelse af Materiens Krav er et stort Skridt hen imod Aandens Glæder, hen imod menneskelig Frihed og den endelige Sejr over Legemet" (*Science and Health*, S. 242). Alene det dødelige Sind gør Krav paa at fremkalde Sygdom, Synd, Fattigdom, Strid og al anden Disharmoni. Hvilken Glæde er det da ikke at vide, at alt hvad det dødelige Sind end fremfører, kan vi nægte at betragte som Virkelighed, fordi vi ved, at dødeligt Sind er "en Løgner", som Jesus sagde! Intelligens kan ikke narres af en Løgn. Vor Benægtelse af dets Suggestioner og vor positive Bekræftelse af den sande aandelige Natur hos Mennesket som Guds Barn hjælper til at aandeliggøre den menneskelige Bevidsthed, og i samme Forhold som vi erkender aandelig Fuldkommenhed, vil det dødelige Sinds uvirkelige, magtesløse Natur blottes, og dets saakaldte Love reduceres til ingenting.

"Hold mentalt fast ved, at Harmoni er Sandheden, og at Sygdom er en timelig Drøm. Erkend klart, at Sundhed og Sandhed i harmonisk Væren er her til Stede, indtil Legemet viser den tilsvarende normale Tilstand af Sundhed og Harmoni", skriver Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, S. 412). Kristen Videnskabs Helbredelse bygger paa den Sandhed, at Gud har skabt alt, og at Han har skabt det godt; at Han er den eneste Aarsag eller Skaber, og at det virkelige Menneske er aandeligt, fuldkomment, rent, udødeligt. Gud er Aand, og der findes intet uden Ham: der findes ingen Materie. Mennesket, der genspejler Gud, det alvidende guddommelige Sind, kender intet ondt, ingen Tro paa det onde, ingen Følger af det onde, da Gud aldrig har skabt det. Forstaaelsen af denne Sandhed løfter den menneskelige Tænkning op over materielt Sanse-Vidnesbyrd ind i en aandeligt klarere Vision; og denne Vision aabenbarer Sundhed. Lykke, Velstand og Glæde som opnaaelig for alle, der forstaar Gud.

Det materielle Univers er en Forfalskning. Det er uvirkeligt og værdiløst, ganske som en falsk Pengeseddel er det. Kristen Videnskabs Lære sætter os i Stand til at skelne Falskheden i dødeligt Sind og Materie og ikke længere godkende dets disharmoniske Vidnesbyrd som Sandhed. Mennesket, Guds Genspejling, kender ikke nogen falsk Lov, kender hverken Synd, Sygdom, Frygt, Smitte eller Kamp og Strid. Derfor eksisterer der i Virkeligheden ingen Magt, der kan paavirke os til lave eller uhæderlige Handlinger. Naar Uvidenhed om Gud er overvundet ved Forstaaelsen af Altheden i aandelig Virkelighed, vil al det dødelige Sinds Frygt med alle de forstyrrende Suggestioner ophøre. De vil blive kastet ud af menneskelig Tanke, eller endnu bedre: de vil blive holdt ude derfra.

Mange Gange er det bevist, at der ligger en stor Beskyttelse mod al Slags ondt i udelukkende at nære rene, kærlige, retskafne, gode Tanker. Gode Tanker er sunde Tanker. Kærlige Tanker er aandeligt rige Tanker. Ydmyge Tanker, lydige mod Guds Lov, er magtfulde Tanker. Jesus var sagtmodig og ydmyg i disse Ords dybeste Betydning, og dog var han det mægtigste Menneske, der nogensinde har vandret paa Jorden.

Christian Scientists har ført uomstødeligt Bevis for, at den Sandhed, som Kristus Jesus lærte, den Dag i Dag kan anvendes praktisk til Helbredelse og Frelse af hele Menneskeheden, Frelse fra Synd, Sorg, Sygdom og Død. For dette er de saare takpemmelige; og de længes efter at dele ud af den Glæde, de nys har fundet. Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 345): "Naar Guds Almagt prædikes og Hans ubegrænsede Fuldkommenhed forkyndes, vil de kristne Prædikener helbrede de syge."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Where Shall We Go?

ONE of the nicest things in life is to plan a holiday, and judging from my experience, anticipation is half the pleasure.

To have time and leisure to pick and choose, to select and discard from the map of the world countries and places we want to see, or see again, is a great pastime and a wonderful stimulant. To weigh the pros and cons, whether we should go to such and such a country, or whether we should return to a place either because we liked it so much, or because we want to know it better, is a holiday in itself. The mind travels faster than aeroplanes, motor-cars, express trains or liners, and we are transplanted for the time being, just where we long to be.

It may be the glaciers and mountain-lakes of Switzerland, the green pastureland of Holland, the gay "plage" of some seaside resort in France or Belgium, the Riviera, Italy or Spain, or it may be one of the many interesting cities on the Continent that is reflected in our minds. The more subjects we have to choose from, the greater the pleasure in answering the question: 'Where shall we go?'

Perhaps the more we have traveled and seen of the world, the more difficult it will be to find an answer: but how much keener then the interest, still to be able to find something new, something out of the ordinary—not only for the wealthy, but also for us who are handicapped by limited incomes and limited vacations.

The Continent, which has always lured English people, has become smaller since many places have lost their pre-war charms; yet there are some regions and countries left, practically untouched by traveling and touring agencies. There still are countries where you have not the impression on the day of your arrival that you and your fellow-travellers form the livelihood of the entire population from the page-boy upwards. One of these countries is Bavaria.

What is it that you want for your holiday? Do you want scenery, mountains, lakes, forests? Bavaria will provide these in abundance. Or do you want to see towns, with theaters, operas and concerts, with wonderful monuments, art galleries full of priceless treasures, where you encounter history at every step? Bavaria has them in store for you. . . . Or are you a mountain climber, or enthusiastic about winter sports? You will find every opportunity in Bavaria. You can sail on her many beautiful lakes and motor, cycle or walk on her excellent roads. You can meet crowds of people, or remain alone. Bavaria will fulfil all your expectations.

You will like her population, every class of it, from the conductor on the train to the highest official and down to the peasant in the small village. They are a civil, kind-hearted, good-tempered, honest people. They are not greedy, and they have a wonderful sense of humor. I am certain you will scarcely ever see a face without a smile.

The Bavarians are not pedantic, not wrangling, nor have they the abrupt, curt way of speaking of the northern Germans. Their language is much softer and more melodious. It is practically the same dialect as Austrian. I should really not say dialect, lest you think they might not understand you. I would rather call it a brogue.

The Bavarian is a happy-go-lucky fellow, with a touch of the German's thoroughness—more temperamental and less reserved than the latter, yet just as reliable. He has a keen sense of wit, and even the lower classes or the uneducated peasants are very quick in repartee. Bavarians are great lovers of nature, a bit conceited perhaps as far as the beauty of their own country is concerned. If one were to 'brew' a Bavarian, the following recipe would produce about the right result: Take all the good qualities from Austrians and Swiss, add a touch of German, and season with a little Irish temperament and the lightheartedness of the French. —From "A Wayfarer in Bavaria," by SUZANNE ST. BARBE BAKER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

As Boston Dropped Away Behind

AFTER a while she ventured to the top of the gangway stairs, and stood there, looking at the novel sights of the harbor, in the red sunset light, which rose slowly from the hulls and lower spars of the shipping, and kindled the tips of the high-shooting masts with a quickly fading splendor. A delicate flush responded in the east, and rose to meet the denser crimson of the west; a few clouds incomparably light and diaphanous, bathed themselves in the glow. It was a summer sunset, portending for the land a morrow of great heat. But cool airs crept along the water, and the ferryboats, thrust shuttlewise back and forth between either shore, made a refreshing sound as they crushed a broad course to foam with their paddles. People were pulling about in small boats; from some the gay cries and laughter of young girls struck sharply along the tide. The noise of the quiescent city came off in a sort of dull moan. The lamps began to twinkle in the windows and the streets on shore; the lanterns of the ships at anchor in the stream showed redder and redder as the twilight fell. . . .

She did not fairly wake till morning. Then she thought she heard the crowing of a cock and the cackle of hens, and fancied herself in her room at home; the illusion passed with a pang. The ship was moving, with a tug at her side, the violent respirations of which were mingled with the sound of the swift rush of the vessel through the water, the noise of feet on the deck, and of orders hoarsely shouted.

The girl came out into the cabin, where Thomas was already busy with the breakfast table, and climbed to the deck. It was four o'clock of the summer's morning; the sun had not yet reddened the east, but the stars were extinct, or glimmered faint points immeasurably withdrawn in the vast gray of the sky. At that hour there is a hovering dimness over all, but the light on things near at hand is wonderfully keen and clear, and the air has an intense yet delicate freshness that seems to breathe from the remotest spaces of the universe,—a waft from distances beyond the sun. On the land the leaves and grass are soaked with dew; the densely interwoven songs of the birds are like a fabric that you might see and touch. But here, save for the immediate noises on the ship, which had already left her anchorage far behind, the shouting of the tug's escape-pipes, and the huge, swirling gushes from her powerful wheel, a sort of spectacular silence prevailed, and the sounds were like a part of this silence. Here and there a small fishing schooner came lagging slowly in, as if belated, with scarce wind enough to fill her sails. Now and then they met a steamboat, towering white and high, a many-latticed bulk, with no one to be seen on board but the pilot at his wheel, and a few sleepy passengers on the forward promenade. The city, so beautiful and stately from the bay, was dropping, and sinking away behind. They passed green islands, some of which were fortified; the black guns looked out over the neatly shaven glacis; the sentinel paced the rampart.—From "The Lady of The Aroostook," by W. D. HOWELLS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

After an Ice Storm

IF, THROUGH this land ice-splintered,
Now the sun
Should dazzle suddenly,
I think each one
Of all the million, million glassy spires would sing,
Until—to flee that fairy thundering
The planet with long fiery steps would run
Into the west
And deep oblivion.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

Night on a Coral Beach

THE mighty white horses of the Pacific, tossing silver manes gleaming in the moonlight, charge in trumpeting battalion after battalion. Against the long gleaming rampart of the coral beach, they fling rank after rank to annihilation. In bursts of spray they are disintegrated and in masses of foam they are smothered. The pride of their strength is humiliated and the majesty of their erstwhile power laid low.

But, as if flaunting defiance of the invincibility of the land as against the sea, the palm-fronds clash above the glistening surf, waving their arms in gesture wild and reckless, beating together like noisy cymbals, maintaining a high and exciting note in this elemental symphony of the music of wind and ocean.

Across the face of the moon march in stately ranks the clouds of the trade wind, casting shadows along the beach and obscuring at intervals the long and rich radiance that lies upon the face of the waters even to the far horizon. As the shadows come and go, the solitude of the scene is deepened and the remoteness of the place emphasized until there is a sense of separation from the world itself, as if there had been strangely achieved a journey to another planet.

But there is intimacy here, too, the intimacy of the communings of nature. The palm trees bend low as if in confidential chat with the scurrying creatures of a tropic beach at night. In the phosphorous-filled lagoon, long trails of liquid fire shoot here and there as many-hued fish dart about. Tranquil and beautiful is the far-reaching sheet of palm-fringed water, and in the moonlight its tiny islets find shadowy reflections in the still depths. The low-hanging stars of the tropics cast a million pin-points of light upon the dark surface.

The white sand, blazing during the daylight hours, no longer stuns the eyes but stretches, ethereally fair, as if for countless miles in the moon's pale radiance. A soft breath of air, milkwarm, wanders idly along the beach. It seems to wrap itself about you, like something tangible but nebulously delicate. And over everything there hovers a fairylike spell of unreality, like the shadow of a half-remembered dream.

M. T. G.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1937

Miss Woolley Backing Stand Against Ham

Retiring President Out for Woman as Head of Mt. Holyoke

Reasons Stated

Alumnae Group Is Marking Time Until Response to Statement Is Heard

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, retiring president of Mt. Holyoke College, openly backed up the stand taken by the committee of 100 Mt. Holyoke alumnae in opposing the choice of Dr. Roswell G. Ham of Yale as next president of the college and first man president in its 100 years.

The printed statement issued recently by the self-styled alumnae committee for investigation, which charged that the appointment of Dr. Ham was made under questionable circumstances and "railroaded through the board" was confirmed by Miss Woolley as "accurate."

That so highly prized an opinion as Miss Woolley's is given in behalf of the group of alumnae leading the protest, is counted invaluable support by those who seek to force a withdrawal of Dr. Ham and a reconsideration of the whole matter in the light of Mt. Holyoke tradition and alumnae feeling.

At the moment the committee of 100, having aired its charges and mailed the printed statement to 8400 graduates throughout the United States and other countries, is awaiting word from the far-flung alumnae and until that word is received it is doubtful if either the embattled factions or the trustees, who are resting on the defense, will make any further move.

Awaiting Word

That the investigating committee is awaiting word from distant alumnae was expressed last night by Miss Carolyn D. Smiley, of 118 Myrtle Street, Boston, secretary of the committee. Miss Smiley said: "There is as yet no way of knowing how the whole alumnae feel about the election of Dr. Roswell Gray Ham as president to succeed Dr. Mary Emma Woolley on her retirement next June. A large number of the 8400 printed statements of the committee which were sent to the entire alumnae body went to the middle and far West and the committee is waiting for them to have a chance to express their opinions. Of the replies so far the greater majority are favoring what we have done. A few are opposed. In the Boston area has come the greatest opposition, as a number of the trustees who made the appointment live in this vicinity. However, the Boston Club of Mount Holyoke alumnae has never taken a formal vote."

Although Dr. Ham was elected last June, the controversy has just become public because the committee spent the intervening time "sifting out material, as they couldn't deal with rumors."

The trustees have also stood their ground, following informal statements of their position. However, Miss Smiley finds satisfaction in the statement by Alva Morrison and Mrs. Mary Hume Maguire of the trustees, that women were first considered for this position which during the 100 years since the college was founded has always been held by a woman. "More than 70 women were considered by the sub-committee," Mrs. Maguire said, and added that three women educators declined the position before it was offered to Dr. Ham. Mrs. Maguire termed the controversy as "making a mountain out of a molehill."

Support Forecast

"I personally believe," Mrs Maguire said, "that a great majority of the alumnae are ready to support Dr. Ham loyally. Miss Smiley and Miss Amy Rowland of Cleveland, Ohio, are not official spokesmen of the alumnae association. There has been a small group, thinking of the feminine side of the question first that have just 'shot off.' Dr. Ham was elected by those who were responsible to choose a president. I believe he is going to make a great president. Dr. Ham was elected last June and the officers of the Alumnae Association have welcomed him. Local clubs have asked him to speak to them. Dr. Ham has been invited to speak on April 14 at the Mount Holyoke Club of Boston."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate shifting, becoming fresh southwest winds.

Maine: Snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; not so cold tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain or snow late tonight or Sunday; not so cold in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds diminishing tonight and shifting to fresh west to strong southwest on Sunday; weather overcast, followed by snow over the north and rain or snow over the south portion late tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	Minneapolis	-2	-2
Bermuda	56	50	New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	32	28	New York	28	26
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	38	28
Helena	10	10	Philadelphia	28	28
Jacksonville	42	40	St. Louis	42	36
Kansas City	24	14	San Francisco	44	42
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	34	32
Miami	52	52			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 6.
B—Minimum, Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:43 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:13 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

Rivalry Shoots Relief Fund Up to $3,590,000

Boston News Today

Relief Forces Off On Last Big Drive

A total of $3,590,000 was reached this morning in Greater Boston's 1937 Community Fund Campaign, it was estimated by the general chairman, Robert Cutler. With the Victory Dinner set for Tuesday evening in the Hotel Statler, there is still at least $570,000 to be raised before then if the minimum needs of the 104 participating agencies, as well as the quota for flood relief, are to be met. Already $60,000 has been turned over to the Red Cross for the latter purpose and another $90,000 has been guaranteed.

Mr. Cutler urged all solicitors this morning to redouble their efforts to obtain a substantial over-subscription of the minimum goal of $4,160,000. "Victory can be achieved," he said, "only if every citizen and every worker accepts his full responsibility."

Keen rivalry between the different divisions of the campaign is adding a certain zest to the work of the 15,000 solicitors. As the price of failing to make good their assertion that at the end of the first week of the drive their industry and finance division would have recorded an average increase larger than the combined increase of the districts and Metropolitan divisions combined, Stuart C. Rand and Laurence M. Lombard, chairman and vice-chairman of the division, appeared on the stage at yesterday's meeting attired as female impersonators, and scattered molasses kisses among the audience. They also sang, "Put On Your New Red Feather."

A white Chester pig changed hands, too, as a result of the district division's success in reaching a higher percentage than the Metropolitan division. It was turned over to the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Farm at South Athol.

Latest reports give the standing of the four divisions as follows: Special gifts, 96.3 per cent of the quota set; Metropolitan (suburban), 94.3 per cent; districts (Boston proper), 93.6 per cent; industry and finance, 77.2 per cent.

State's U. S. Funds Total $227,000,000

While Congress still debates on just how much money to give an almost penniless WPA, figures received today by Frank H. Foy, state director of the National Emergency Council, revealed that more than $227,000,000 has been sent to Massachusetts for relief purposes during the past two years.

Up to Jan. 20 of this year, Mr. Foy announced, more than $217,000,000 had been expended or contracted for. A breakdown of the figures follows:

Emergency relief and Works Progress Administration	$161,547,126
PWA grants to state, cities and towns for public works	20,742,722
Civilian Conservation Corps	12,795,600
Bureau of Public Roads for road construction and grade crossing elimination	8,104,111
Army engineers for extension and improvement of Cape Cod Canal and dredging channel in Boston harbor	6,964,416
Department of Agriculture	1,255,566
Rural Resettlement Administration for rural loans and grants	214,399
Miscellaneous projects	5,410,786
Balance unobligated	10,188,334
	$227,223,054

Week-End Ship Parades Continue

Ocean passenger traffic at the port of Boston is attracting more ships and steamship lines to this port than ever before and the week-end marine parades of the coming summer promise to reach greater proportions than any in recent years.

The Anchor Line, the French Line, and Holland America Line, the Red Star line and others are sending ships here this season, or expanding their established services. The Anchor Line, only serving Boston independently for about two years, has scheduled 36 calls at Boston during 1937, a gain of four over the original schedule. It has 19 outbound ships, taking passengers to four ports in Ireland and to Glasgow in Scotland. It is the only line to have a direct service scheduled for the summer between Boston and Cobh, starting with the May 1 sailing from Boston.

Today's vanguard of the marine parade this week end, was the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Somers, which left Commonwealth Pier for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica with a group of cruise tourists. This afternoon the Anchor liner Cameronia sails from Boston for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, with 101 passengers.

On the passenger list of the Caledonia is the name of John C. Caldwell of Fall River, former Scottish International Soccer star who came to the United States a few years ago to join the championship Fall River Soccer team. He has been player-coach of the Pawtucket Soccer Club of the American League.

Radio advices disclose that the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, from Liverpool and Cobh, escaped the storms that have delayed ships for days, and that she will make port and tie up at East Boston before noon Sunday. This is the first big passenger boat to reach port on Sunday as scheduled for several weeks.

Two American flag vessels, neither with passengers this trip, are due Monday, the American Merchant lines steamer American Banker from London, and the American Importer of the United States lines, from Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast.

Cafeteria Cars For the New Haven

Grill or "lunch counter" cars are due to make their appearance some time in the late summer on the New Haven railroad after announcement today by the management that it had placed orders for five self-service grill cars with the Pullman-Standard Car works at Worcester, Mass., at a total cost of $225,000.

These cars, the road said, will be the first designed to offer a lunch and soda fountain service at popular prices. Designed by L. V. Gould, whose all-aluminum Pullman car at the Chicago World's Fair attracted wide attention, these new grill cars will be 84 feet long, or 10 feet longer than a Pullman car. They will have a glass counter in the center, where the color scheme will be dark red and silver with red leather upholstered chairs and benches.

Liquor Board Members Ouster Stirs Maine Political Circles

The Week in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 6—Maine news this week centered largely about the Legislature which begins its sixth week of the session next Tuesday. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' budget message and the drastic step taken by the Governor and council in removing the members of the liquor commission absorbed the attention of legislators.

Governor Barrows and the executive council created something of a political furore by ousting David Walton, powerful political figure, in the second year of his three-year term as chairman of the state liquor commission, and also J. B. Couture, of Lewiston, a Democrat. There already was one vacancy on the board.

Despite Chairman Walton's statement he would fight for his office, the Governor and council named the new commission: Harold S. Boardman, former president of University of Maine; Willis E. Swift, Augusta, former member of the highway commission, and Thomas F. Locke, Democrat and former mayor of Biddeford.

Governor Barrows, in his inaugural address, suggested liquor buying for state stores should be done by the state purchasing agent and not the commission. A bill to investigate the commission was introduced in the Legislature producing reports that the commission would be dissolved for a one-man commission.

The new board will be up for confirmation by the council in seven days unless Chairman Walton can successfully show the council's actions are out of order.

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Message Praised

Governor Barrows' budget message to the Legislature, presented this week along with the budget estimates for 1937-38 and 1938-39, has drawn praise from many quarters. Especially commended was his firm stand that "the problem of constant and pyramiding overdrafts in departmental operations without authorization by the Legislature is a policy which this administration does not desire to pursue."

The Governor referred to the welfare department, where overdrafts have caused a deficit of nearly $1,000,000. The amount was charged against the sinking reserve fund and must, the Governor pointed out, be replaced. This, in fact, is one of the sums making up the approximately $2,000,000 deficiency bill which the Legislature may decide to pay by assessing a special tax.

Budget estimates, calling for $29,631,537 for the first year and $30,-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Strict Driving Tests Proposed In Connecticut

Safety Commission Would Tighten Laws Relating to Auto Operators

Report Is Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6—Stricter examination of applicants for automobile driving licenses, re-examination of many others, closer supervision over young operators and a special board to pass on applications for reinstatement of license privileges were recommended to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross today by the Governor's Commission on Street and Highway Safety as matters "of vital concern to the well-being of the people."

The commission's 21 members were requested in January, 1936, by Governor Cross "to study all phases of the highway traffic accident problem and take such action as might be necessary to effect improvement." The report includes a review of prior efforts for highway safety in Connecticut.

The report is made on local community action, enforcement in the courts, police activity, special operators' licenses, provisions in the laws, car inspection, speed, pedestrians and bicycles.

On the matter of license reinstatement, the commission recommends the creation of a special board which would have supervision over reinstatement of licenses suspended for more than 30 days. The suspending power would remain with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, who now orders the reinstatements also.

Safety Engineering

Regarding safety engineering the report says, "While the development of the highways of the State and their care has, for several years, been a matter of pride to our citizens, it is believed that the interest of safety would be served by authorizing the commission, if continued, or some special committee to be appointed, to co-operate with the Highway Department in making a thorough study of the highway system of the State during the ensuing two years, to determine if the present methods of safety control and engineering might, to advantage, be improved, and also to make comparison with methods of control and engineering in other states."

The report urges that courses of safety and driving be required in the schools and also recommends continuance of the study on ways and means of educating drivers and pedestrians to proper behavior in highway traffic.

The training of all police officers, both state and local, for traffic-enforcement work, is urged in the report, which also recommends increased personnel for highway patrol, adoption of the accident bureau or squad-patrol plan for state-highway work and 24-hour patrol plan every day on the State's highways.

Probationary licenses for operators under 18 years of age under rules and regulations to be set up by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, are favored by the commission.

Re-examination Urged

"Greater safety would be promoted," says the report, "by a re-examination of all operators whose record shows a serious accident or a conviction for a major offense against the motor vehicle law, or is such as to indicate that the operator, by his conduct, provides a hazard for other users of the highway."

Periodic inspection of motor vehicles is endorsed by the commission, which makes the recommendation that all aspects of the present inspection plan be studied in the next two years.

Extension of speed zoning to include state aid roads and bridges as well as main trunk highways and the establishment of a definite speed limit are also favored by the commission. Any speed in excess of this limit "would constitute prima facie evidence that the speed is unreasonable," says the report. "In no event should the limit exceed 50 miles an hour and careful consideration should be given to . . . 45 miles an hour."

'The Last of Its Line'

Drawn by F. W. Saunders

"City of Bangor"
As She Lies in the Mud at the Federal Dock in East Boston

N. H. Court Asked To Approve New Milk Board Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6—Seeking to reinstate the State Milk Control Board, voided by the New Hampshire Supreme Court because of "unrestricted powers," a new control bill was today in the hands of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives. The committee planned to submit the bill to the Supreme Court for an informal opinion before sending it along to the House for legislative scrutiny.

In drafting the new act, the Rules Committee has carefully avoided the legal phrasings of the outlawed statute, which gave sweeping and virtually independently operating powers to the Milk Control Board. House members today described the new measure as "placing the board in an advisory capacity to the Legislature, acting at the behest of the Legislature and not as an independently operating unit."

Under the Supreme Court decision ousting the former control board, the law was attacked as "failing to prescribe standards by which could be measured the limits of the general rules by the board which in fact become laws." The court also held that the old act showed no concern for public health, it being effective only to meet a temporary disturbance.

Therefore, in drafting the new act, House members stated that "an effort has been made for the Legislature to declare an occasion for action by the board, as well as what action should be taken, to avoid the sweeping and general delegation of power, which caused the old act to fall.

"The new act has the legislature determine the need of action by the board and what it may do by specifying the duty of the board to be informed at all time as to the supply, production and quality of milk in the state, that the public may be assured of an adequate daily production in the state of a proper quantity and quality, and to protect the public from the harm and economic loss it would sustain if production was substantially curtailed.

"Whenever the board determines that the public health is menaced, jeopardized or likely to be impaired or deteriorated byth e loss or substantial lessening of a supply of milk of proper quality in a specified market, it may then fix the just and reasonable minimum or maximum prices, or both, that shall be paid producers and the prices charged consumers, as long as that condition prevails in that market.

"This act also goes into some detail concerning the administration of the law by the board, the type of rules and regulations that it may issue, and the manner in which appeals from its decision may be taken."

'City of Bangor' Faces End; Steamer Now Half Submerged Last Vestige of a Lively Era

It is not now as it hath been of yore;—
Turn wheresoe'er I may
By night or day
The things which I have seen I now can see no more. . . .
—Wordsworth

In the shadow of the site of the busy shipyards in East Boston where, many years ago, Donald MacKay wielded his adz and hammer before launching his renowned clippers there now lies the last vestige of the once thriving Boston-to-Bangor steamship line.

The present owner of the vessel has talked of towing it to sea and then scuttling it; the WPA may earmark it for wrecking in a waterfront clean-up of hulks; failing that, the Legislature is expected to appropriate a sum sufficient to clear the half-submerged steamer away. Thus today from three different angles the once proud City of Bangor, one-time flagship of the Eastern Steamship Lines, faces disposal.

When finis is thus written on the log of the City of Bangor it will close one of the most colorful and interesting stories of the old Boston boats.

Reflects Early Splendor

It was built in the winter of 1893 in the East Boston yards of William McKie, not far from its present berth at Federal Dock. Today it is neglected, unpainted, half filled with water, but still in the pink glow of the setting sun of its career retains sufficient outline to suggest the brightly painted, neatly gilded, richly furnished vessel that first found its big wooden paddle wheels spanking the waters of Boston Harbor in the summer of 1894.

The vessel was 277 feet long, had 162 rooms with sleeping capacity for some 425 and seats for 69 in the main dining saloon. With Capt. Otis Ingram, attired in a new Prince Albert generously enhanced with gold braid, in the wheel house

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Commemoration Day Set for Suffragist

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Feb. 6

Gov. Francis P. Murphy today proclaimed Feb. 15 "Susan B. Anthony Day in New Hampshire." In the proclamation, Governor Murphy says:

"The gaining by women of the right to vote must ever be regarded as one of the most significant incidents in the history of civilization on this continent.

"Great among leaders of all movements and foremost among those who for so long and so ardently devoted themselves to advancing the doctrine of equal rights for women was the schoolteacher, Susan B. Anthony."

Connecticut Adopts $25,000,000 Bond Bill Urged by Cross

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—The General Assembly unanimously passed yesterday the Administration $25,000,000 bond bill.

Not a word of dissent was voiced in the House, but the Senate approved the measure only after a sharp verbal duel between Senators Joseph P. Cooney, Democratic chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and J. Kenneth Bradley, Republican floor leader in 1935.

Senator Bradley told the Senate he would vote for the measure, designed to retire the State's floating indebtedness of $1,000,000 and finance a building program. He reiterated, however, that the bill should include the list of building projects that would be financed.

Defeat of Pro-Liquor Bills Marks Week on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

Numerous attempts to weaken the state liquor control law were defeated on Beacon Hill this week as the Massachusetts Legislature turned down requests for several special town meeting votes on liquor licenses.

The legislative week's features also included a senatorial stand against state lotteries, House defeat of a bill to force electric light companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers, and Senate opposition to tax exemptions for home owners. The week's action is summarized as follows:

The Senate

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting adverse committee reports on four bills to establish state lotteries.

Significance: While many legislators feel inclined to favor lotteries, they hesitate to buck powerful church opposition to this proposal which would increase gambling opportunities.

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bills allowing special liquor license votes in Georgetown, Marblehead, Harwich, Florida, Tisbury, Newbury, and Wakefield.

Significance: At the regular state election, where the biennial liquor vote is regularly taken, liquor interests in these towns suffered partial or complete defeat. Approval of the special legislation would have given them a second chance of victory not provided in the liquor law. Both the House and Senate held special legislation would weaken the state law.

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Action: Killed, with the House, two bills providing $35,000 for removal of abandoned ship hulks from the Boston water front.

Significance: The State has already spent $140,000 in removal work. The Legislature decided any further work should be done at the expense of the City of Boston.

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Action: Accepted several adverse reports on various bills to provide partial tax exemption for small home owners.

Significance: These bills, with never a chance of passage, are filed, as a rule, for their political effect.

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Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to remove all tax exemptions now provided in Massachusetts tax laws.

Significance: This measure, filed by former Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, would in effect establish the favorite Davenport plan of a tax on intangibles.

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Action: Concurred with the House in debating a bill to legalize bowling on Sunday.

Significance: This measure was opposed as an unnecessary liberalization of the Sunday laws.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, changing the name of Norfolk State Prison Colony to Norfolk Colony.

Significance: This change was recommended by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, to establish the institution in the public mind as a rehabilitative colony, as it is, rather than just another state prison.

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Action: Killed a bill to provide a $42.50 weekly pay minimum for policemen and firemen in all but the smaller communities in Massachusetts.

Significance: The Senate considered the legislation an unwarranted burden on some cities and towns.

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The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, a bill changing the law allowing the building of the Gloucester Fish Pier, restricting its operation to a non-profit corporation.

Significance: This legislation is seen as leveling the last major obstacle to building of the $1,200,000 pier with state, federal and Gloucester money. Inasmuch as the Federal Government had objected to the pier being operated by a profit-making corporation, a non-profit corporation was formed. But the law

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

REPERTORY — German musical film, "Royal Waltz," (English subtitles). 8:30. Also Sunday through Wednesday.

Movies

UPTOWN — "Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 8:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel," "Our Gang," "New Shoes," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Gold Mania," latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Saw." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:55.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

TREMONT — "Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 10:22 a. m., 2:31, 6:10, 9:49. Also "The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young and Gene Raymond. 9:18 a. m., 12:07, 4:36, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY—"Banjo on My Knee." 3:06, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

EXETER — "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery. 3:30, 6:20, 9:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time," 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Garden of Allah," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

BOSTON—"Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

MEMORIAL — "The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10:21 a. m., 12:19, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:10, 10.

MODERN — "One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30 6:40, 9:50. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Jack and the Beanstalk," and "Pagliacci," presented by the Federal Music Project. Directed by Isaac van Grove. 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Serge Prokofieff, soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Annual dinner, reception and dance. Hotel Somerset. 6:30.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL — Theremin recital by Lucie Bigelow Rosen. 3:30.

HOTEL VENDOME — Eighty-fifth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

COPLEY THEATER — Opening concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Eleanor Steber, soprano. 8:15. (Admission 25c).

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Recital by Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist; Einar Hansen, violinist; and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 3.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM Maurice Hindus on "Russia — A Democracy?" 3:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Wilmington Junction. 10:30.

FORD HALL FORUM — Jennie Lee on "The European Bargain Table." Music. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — William A. MacKenzie on "Save the Children International Union." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Monday

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION — Annual legislative sessions. Y. W. C. A. 12.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Watson on "China and Chinese Music." Hotel Kenmore. 3:30.

HOTEL LENOX — Fourth in a series of lectures on current events and international relations as interpreted by Dr. Roland H. Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Backstage With The News. 8:15.

Plan to Revise Panama Canal Tolls Attacked

Any Move for an Increase Opposed by Spokesman of Steamship Owners

Boston Interested

Only Change to Lower Rates Would Get Endorsement of Local Shippers

Keen interest was manifested along Boston's waterfront today in the report that within a few days President Roosevelt will be advised by a special committee on the advisability of changing toll rates through the Panama canal.

News of the latest developments in the move for revision was brought to local shippers today by Commander Howard Lammers, formerly of the United States Navy, now affiliated with the American steamship owners, in preparing figures on the canal tolls.

Boston and other New England ports are given frequent steamship service to and from the West coast, via the Panama Canal, and the volume of business handled by these boats in recent years has been credited with being largely responsible for the gain in total commerce of the port when other branches of commerce were ebbing in volume. Thousands of feet of lumber come to Boston on ships that pass through the Panama Canal in addition to the regular and frequent cargoes of general cargo lines, such as dried and canned fruits, beans, cotton, wool, hides, flour and miscellaneous items.

"Panama tolls should be cut in half, rather than increased, if any change is made," declared Commander Lammers, in an interview. "Federal action has been delayed to permit detailed investigation by a special committee, named by the President. This committee has completed its work and is expected to hand the full report to President Roosevelt within a few days."

Reasons Outlined

Commander Lammers, associated with Joseph P. Sheedy, well known steamship authority, as consultants of the steamship association in the Panama Canal situation, outlines several reasons why the canal rates should not be increased. He made it clear that American steamship owners have not asked and do not ask for any new legislation on the subject of Panama Canal tolls.

Verbal broadsides fired by Commander Lammers assert:

1. The determining purpose in construction of the Panama Canal was that of national defense.

2. Even if no tolls were charged the Government would be receiving a large return on the investment by reason of the enhanced value of the United States fleet.

3. More than half the construction cost of the canal has been for national defense purposes, over and above what it would have cost as a purely commercial enterprise.

4. A fair commercial capitalization of the canal in connection with transit revenues is about $209,000,000 instead of the $546,000,000 which the canal authorities now assume.

5. Annual traffic revenues necessary to meet all proper charges against them are about $12,000,000 instead of the approximate $24,000,000 which the canal authorities assume.

Should Be Credit

6. Amounts lost through free transit of public vessels, which averaged more than $1,000,000 a year for the past 10 years, should be a paper credit to transit revenues.

7. Panama Canal tolls to date have, in general, been based upon United States net tonnage, with the Panama Canal system of measurement operating only to increase the tolls which vessels in ballast would otherwise have paid. Investments of many millions in shipping and related businesses, of great economic importance to the nation, have been predicated upon this present basis of tolls.

8. To change from United States net to Panama net as the basis for tolls would be to change from one imperfect system to another in a fruitless pursuit of an unattainable ideal basis, at expense of a redistribution of the tolls burden with serious disturbance to established businesses and rate structures.

9. Many shipping companies which use the canal are operating with little or no margin, either of profit or of price differential, as compared with competing carriers of other routes. Many American shipping companies have been operating at an actual loss in recent years, and are in serious financial straits.

May Bankrupt Many

10. Any increase in amount of their canal tolls may bankrupt many American companies, with serious adverse effect upon the economic life of the nation and with resultant net loss of transit revenues.

11. A reduction in tolls, which in any case is justified, will tend to develop and maintain the American Merchant Marine, to stimulate trade and to open up new fields with effects beneficial to the national welfare and with a resultant increase in transit revenues.

12. Estimated volume of commercial shipping transiting the canal during the fiscal year 1937 is about 22,000,000 tons United States net.

American railroad interests in the past, declared Commander Lammers, have opposed any decrease in Panama Canal tolls because the canal did not really compete with transcontinental rail hauls and reduction in rates might increase its competition. Freight moved between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, via the canal, has been

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

New Hampshire Police Bill Establishes Rural Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6—Steps are now being taken in the New Hampshire Legislature for a law creating the state police system suggested by Governor Murphy and long sought by the rural population of the State.

For several years the Grange and similar organizations have adopted resolutions at their annual meetings calling for the establishment of a state police system. The Grangers have pointed to the lack of protection provided the rural population and have looked to a state police system as the most economical and satisfactory solution of the problem.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, sponsored by Representative Fred T. Wadleigh, and said to be approved by Governor Murphy. It calls for transferring control of highways from the Motor Vehicle Department, and control also of criminal investigation and fingerprinting from the Attorney General's department to a single department of state police.

Power of Constables

Under the act, members of the state police would be ex-officio constables throughout the state. They would patrol the highways and would enforce traffic and criminal laws; but they would possess no authority to serve civil processes nor act within the limits of any community having an organized police force, unless requested to do so by the town or by order of the Chief Executive of the state.

The new department would be headed by a superintendent, appointed by the Governor, with the approval of his council. The term of office would be until the official reached the age of 70 or was removed for just cause.

According to the measure, the superintendent would be granted broad powers to fix grades and ranks; to determine standards of health, education, training, and experience; and he would be given power to establish wages, with the approval of the Governor.

Furthermore, the superintendent of the state police system would be vested with powers of suspension, discharge, promotion, and demotion.

Fees to State

Provision is also made so that members of the state police force would not benefit financially for enforcement of the law beyond the salaries paid. Any fee for the performance of an act in line of duty or a reward for the apprehension or conviction of any person or for the recovery of any property, could not be retained by members of the force, but would be paid into the state treasury. The same situation would apply to fines and costs assessed in any court as a result of the efforts of members of the state police force.

A state police school may be set up under the plan, to train members of the force. And under reasonable regulations these facilities will be extended to law enforcement officers of various local governmental units in the State.

Governor's Authority

The bill also provides for co-operation between the state police and various police departments, as well as federal law enforcement agencies. But the state police could not be used in connection with strikes, without the authority of the Governor.

Funds for the state police department would be obtained by the annual transfer by the State Treasurer of the approximately $150,000 used by the Motor Vehicle Department's examiners assigned to road patrol. This money is obtained from registration and license fee payments. It would be augmented by funds now furnished the division of criminal investigation of the Attorney General's department.

DIAMONDS

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The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 97 Years

Maine Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

$45,498 for the second year, are in excess of previous budgets. Expenditures from the general fund come to $9,633,099 the first year and $9,836,600 the second.

Referring to the need for new sources of revenue to meet increasing expenses, the Governor said: "In making appropriations for new activities of the state government, it is well to again call to your attention that receipts from present sources of revenue are entirely exhausted in present departmental and institutional recommendations and in any new measures that you may enact it is essential at the same time to enact new revenue-producing laws."

Governor Barrows took a similar position in his inaugural address in which he called attention to the depleted finances of the state and advised a study of revenue-raising measures being used in other states.

As for overdrafts, the most serious one resulted from a policy of emergency aid which the state was forced to adopt because of conditions in many towns located largely in Aroostook county. Starting in 1935, when Governor Brann signed a bill appropriating $50,000 for emergency aid to destitute communities, this state activity has become almost uncontrollable.

Towns whose officials admitted they had no funds to aid the needy, whose merchants no longer would accept town orders in payment for goods, turned to the state when the emergency bill was passed. By the close of the current fiscal year, emergency aid expenditures are expected to reach $730,000 on an appropriation of $50,000. A total of $548,000 already has been expended, while the total overdraft in the department of welfare, including other items of aid, totals $997,655.

Said Governor Barrows, "While reports and investigations have convinced me that this function can be greatly reduced, I doubt if it can be eliminated in everyone of these towns without actual starvation resulting. Naturally, we are determined that this shall not happen."

Apparently officials of the welfare department doubt if state aid can be eliminated, or even greatly reduced, though they believe emergency aid turned the peak in '35-'36. The 1937 budget called for $600,000 to continue emergency aid.

The basis for believing the worst is over in Aroostook County lies in the greatly improved potato prices, improvement in the lumbering industry and a resultant pick-up in tax receipts.

Certain other appropriation estimates were higher in the proposed budget, due, the Governor said, to the desire to eliminate overdrafts in certain departments. The budget did not provide old-age pension payments nor funds to equalize educational opportunities as provided in the education bill. The Governor said provisions for such funds awaited the enactment of laws to raise the required revenues.

* * *

State Advertising

Just as State's aid will be asked to advertise the Maine potato so will it be sought to advertise and promote Maine sea food. In an appropriation bill similar to that passed by the last Legislature for promoting agricultural products, $25,000 of the Maine Development Commission's appropriation is now asked to tell the world about Maine's fish.

Pointing out that some 50,000 Maine people derive their incomes from the fishing industry, supporters of the bill claim the fund is imperative. They assert that progressive legislation for advertising and otherwise promoting and merchandising are reasons why Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and other states have seen their fishing industry grow while Maine's has diminished.

Marketing experts are advising Maine farmers that the best way to promote the sale of their potatoes is to convince housewives they are easy on slim waist lines.

Install Ideal Ventilators
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What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Serge Prokofieff is the distinguished guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week in its fifteenth pair of concerts for the season, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He played the solo part of his Third Pianoforte Concerto, and Dr. Koussevitzky directed also the March and Scherzo from the opera, "The Love for Three Oranges," and the "Scythian" Suite. The program opened with Mozart's Symphony in D major (K. No. 504).

Mr. Prokofieff, one of the leading composers of the period and an excellent pianist, has been the guest of the orchestra several times before, and he has been represented on its programs every season since 1924, when Dr. Koussevitzky took over the direction. The "Scythian" Suite and the choral piece, "Sept, Ils Sont Sept," made a considerable sensation at their first presentations, and the First Violin Concerto, three of the piano concertos, the "Classical" Symphony and the Fourth Symphony (composed for the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary) all gave pleasure in their several ways. There can be no question of the composer's mastery of musical form and of the orchestra, nor of his individuality as a composer.

All the compositions by which he is represented on this week's program are familiar to us. Moreover, they are all early works. We do not wish to seem too exacting, but would it not have been more stimulating to hear something new? We should like to hear, for example, the Second Violin Concerto, produced in Madrid a little over a year ago. To be sure, the composer is making a tour and he is not a violinist. Very well; how about music he has composed since he went back to live in Soviet Russia? The program notes tell us that he has been commissioned by the Soviet Government to write music for the Pushkin centenary, including some for the plays, "Eugen Onégin" and "Boris Godounoff." The centenary date is next Monday. Surely the work must be done. Might we not have heard something of all this?

We might, but we didn't. What we did hear constitutes at all events a representative selection from the composer's early work. The March and Scherzo from "The Love for Three Oranges" are not very exciting, detached from the opera, but the Third Piano Concerto is an engrossing work and we can still enjoy the barbarity, the atmospheric nocturnal effects and the sunrise of the "Scythian" Suite. Still, it was not necessary to play these pieces again in order to establish Mr. Prokofieff's place in music.

The orchestra played brilliantly all the works of Mr. Prokofieff, who received an ovation. And the performance of the Mozart symphony (unheard here since 1921) was a model of delicacy and charm, of precision, balance and flexibility.

L. A. S.

"The Plough and the Stars"

"The Plough and the Stars," which began an engagement yesterday at the Keith Memorial Theater, merits praise as a film, considered without regard to the play from which it was made. For atmosphere, for attention to detail, for cinematic artistry, it is worthy of Director John Ford, although below his prize-winning "The Informer."

According to Dudley Nichols, "The Plough and the Stars" is a romantic melodrama set against the 1916 rebellion in Ireland. It tells how "a woman in love defies a nation in revolt." The romance is interlarded with realistic battle sequences and scenes presenting vividly the comedy and tragedy of a Dublin tenement.

In the credits, the names of the Abbey Theater Players from Dublin and of Sean O'Casey author of the play, are prominently displayed. In the film itself, they are given short shrift. The whole purpose and intent of Mr. O'Casey's bitter tragedy has been sacrificed to Hollywood romantics. And the brilliant Abbey actors are subordinated to innumerable close-ups of Barbara Stanwyck, the Hollywood leading woman.

The Abbey players—Barry Fitzgerald in his unforgettable portrayal of Fluther Good, Denis O'Dea as the Covey, F. J. McCormick, Arthur Shields and Eileen Crowe—are just as good actors as they ever were. And from Hollywood, Una O'Connor, who surpasses herself as Mrs. Gogan, Moroni Olsen, Bonita Granville, Preston Foster and J. M. Kerrigan (although miscast) give good accounts of themselves.

But the fact remains that with a brilliant play and some brilliant players at his command, Mr. Ford has botched completely the interpretation. "The Plough and the Stars" is well above Hollywood and well beneath O'Casey.

The newsreel contains new pictures of the Dionne quintuplets.

J. D. B.

From a Drawing by Theodore Stravinsky

Serge Prokofieff, Guest Pianist-Composer With the Boston Symphony Orchestra This Week

Manet to Rouault

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery French color prints, including pictures by outstanding modern masters, are on view. There are far more prints on hand than there is room for on the walls; the visitor may consequently consult portfolios for supplementary items.

French painters seemed impelled somehow toward informality in the later decades of the last century. It was a complete face-about from the formalities of court life and the conventions of the academies. Painters like Courbet, Manet, Renoir and Gauguin could face life directly, record what they beheld without softening, moderating, beautifying. This was an age of realism.

We note in the prints at Goodman-Walker's the oblique views, the queer angularity, the tendency to capture an instant, with all its oddity and unexpectedness, and transfix it on paper or canvas. The print seems often admirably suited to this method. A few strokes spread on broadly, and here is piquant Lautrec; a spray of pigment, and here is Denis; these Impressionists and caricaturists believed in making their point with a minimum of means, and how deftly, how succinctly they did it.

A quality of thought, often subtle, is conveyed. Gauguin in those red and ochre and yellow tints gave a puzzling symbolism to the Tahitian themes. Odilon Redon communicated the stuff of thought in his exotic adumbrations. And Chirico, wielding a calligraphic pencil, has depicted some odd figures contorting their limbs and torsos into classical columns and capitals. Among others who add to the immense interest of this display are Roussel, Bonnard, Laurençin, Cassatt, Vuillard, Pascin and Dufresne.

D. A.

Mr. Holmes in Japan

Arrayed in the New Year's Day costume of a Japanese gentleman of the old school, Burton Holmes concluded his series of five lectures at the Repertory Theater last night. His subject was "Contrasting Experiences in New and Old Japan."

The veteran traveler greeted his large audience with the conventional bows of Nippon. He then described his costume in detail and said that such an outfit, suitable for formal events in Japan, costs in the neighborhood of $165.

Mr. Holmes began with the old Japan, which he saw in 1892. Having made 10 trips to Japan since, he was able to illustrate vividly the contrast with modern Japan. The taxicab has replaced the rickshaw and great modern stores are built on the site of the rambling houses of 45 years ago.

The lecturer showed adequate views of Tokyo and of the ancient capitals of Kyoto, Nara and Kamakura. He also wandered from the beaten track to offer glimpses of the Yabakei, Kizuki and Koya-san and other lesser-known sites.

The temples of Nikko, now occupied by Shinto priests, were effectively presented by motion pictures and colored slides.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We'll probably be talking about suits for the next four months, now that we've started on the subject, but you must admit that there's something about one, even though you wear it under a fur coat, that makes you think that spring is near. Even though winter never put in an appearance officially! And we've just seen some suits that reminded us of all this. At Ludwin's, at 177 Massachusetts Avenue. And they're not one bit above inexpensive, either. In fact, we saw one in there that's practically a duplicate of a suit we saw downtown for umpteem dollars and cents more! Do you like checks . . . those little blue and white and brown and white ones? Then you'll like Mr. Ludwin's checked suits. They're quite different, too. With a trim skirt, a Norfolk jacket (at least that's a back that's pleated and belted) that has four pullman pockets (two uppers and two lowers!), for looks and carrying purposes. With it comes a smart vest; a vest front at least, that adds the finishing touch to the outfit. In buff, or camel's hair color, all buttoned up with brown buttons. That is, the vest that goes with the brown and white check is. Around $25. If it's a costume suit that you prefer, there's a good looking one there in gray . . . wool, of course. The pencil slimness of the skirt is accentuated by the swagger fullness of the coat, which has long, full sleeves that are banded with wide bands of gray fur and a flat collar made of the same material as the suit. In fact the collar is very Priscilla-like in style. Around $20 for this one. That's about the price of the other one we liked so well, too . . . in oatmeal (or any cereal you prefer in that tone) color, and decidedly 1937 in style. However, suits aren't the only garments Ludwin's specializes in. There's rack after rack of dresses. Especially dresses that are touched up with much fine workmanship and detail. Fagoting, appliqué, and all that sort of thing that one usually expects to find only on the more expensive dresses. Plenty of gay prints, dinner dresses and such. And from what we saw we'd say that there are plenty of dresses that would appeal to the discriminating older woman. It's really the kind of a shop that if you don't happen to see anything that fits in with what you want that day, perhaps you will the next time.

* * *

Patent Leather Comes Back Strong

Patent leather is in with a bang again. Not that it ever went out with those who like it a lot, but it has been rather difficult to get it in some items. As well as in the colors you wanted. But now it's no trouble at all to pick up flowers and belts and even bracelets and pins made up in this shiny leather. Chandler & Co. have an assortment of bags that'll brighten up a dark outfit no end. That is, they will if you select that lovely shade called British scarlet, or the vivid green, or pure white. Navy, beige and black are the runners-up. In new styles. One that looks like a drumhead. Another that looks for all the world like the box father used to keep his starched white collars in (or wouldn't you remember?), and others in the regular envelope fashion. But all priced at $3.

* * *

More and More Housecoats Arrive

What with the influx of housecoats, and then more housecoats, this year, you'd almost think that we women had nothing but leisure moments. However, whether or not you agree, we do suggest that some of the things that come under the heading of "work" could take on a little more of that coveted air of leisure, if done while you're wearing one of R. H. White's new India Print housecoats. The one that buttons all the way down the front, or zips up pronto with the aid of a Talon slide. Very streamline, fitted, with a high neck, or a turned-back collar. And short puffed sleeves; just so you can get in up to your elbows if you have to! For $3.95.

* * *

"Two Hearts That Beat as One" Apron

You may, or may not realize it, but Valentine's Day is in the immediate vicinity. Quite the cutest thing we've come across in the way of a gift that's inexpensive, are those heart aprons . . . at Gilchrist's. They're divided into two parts and joined. That is, the top is a small heart, all trimmed up with much ruffly ruffling, and the bottom part is a huge heart; likewise trimmed. And there's a miniature for little Ella's tea-partying moments. We're sure we saw Frances Langford looking pretty glamorous in one in "Born to Dance." In checked percale or dimity, for 59 cents.

* * *

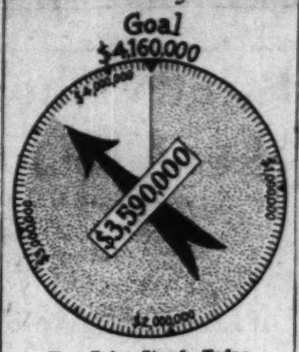
Cleansing Cream That's a Knockout

We haven't used it yet (after all, we can't buy everything we see, though we often think, as we drop the parcels on the bed after a day in town, that we're our own best customer!), but that new dry skin cleansing cream of Filene's sounds tempting. Particularly so because of the results in the test they let it go through. It seems that they sent it over to some chemist who gave it several tryouts. One of which was to smear powdered bone charcoal on the palm and back of the hand, and then use various creams to remove same. Well, from all reports, Filene's cleansing cream knocked out its opponent, dirt, in record time. It seems that there's a special oil in it that cleanses and lubricates the skin at the same time. A seven-ounce jar costs 65 cents. In the Toiletries Shop, right on the street floor.

J. T.

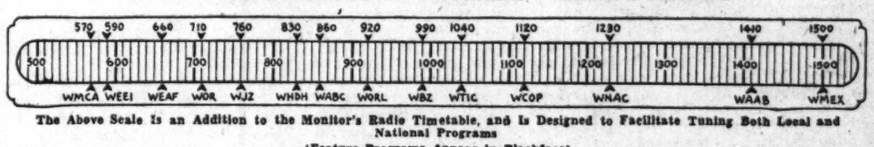
(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Community Fund



How Drive Stands Today

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Demonstration of air safety	Metropolitan Opera: "Aida".	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:15 device on TWA plane	NBC String Orchestra	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:30 Drama of the Skies	Southernaires: quartet	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45 Checkerboard: variety	"Joan and the Escorts"	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Dance orchestra; speaker	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice": music	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Dinner concert
6:45 Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sports reports
7:00 Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	"Electric Bulb Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Talk, Rep. Fish, N. Y.
7:30 Band concert, Edward d'Anna,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45 conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00 "Modern Masters": Louis	Ed Wynn; Hildegarde; Don	Saturday Night Party: Lauritz	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:15 Gruenberg, pianist	Voorhees's Orchestra	Melchior; Stan Shaw; Reg-	soloists; orchestra
8:30 Columbia Workshop, dra-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	inald Gardiner; Tom How-	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:45 matic sketch	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	ard; chorus; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Laurence	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
9:15 Stallings; orchestra	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30 Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau": Joe Cook; Ezio	Dedication of South Station
9:45 soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Pinza; Mitzi Green; Bob	parcel post building
10:00 "Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Millrose games relay	Pastor; George O'Brien; so-	Wanamaker mile race, from
10:15 popular orchestra	"Varieties": music	loists; chorus; orchestra	Millrose A. A. games
10:30 "Fiesta": Lud Gluskin's	University of Wisconsin	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
10:45 Orchestra; Chiquito	Founders' Day program	Plantation: music	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Hod Williams's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.," sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.2mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells": Kir-	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	liloff's Russian ensemble	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded program	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	tra concert	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 News flashes	Radio City symphony orches-	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15 Long-range weather forecast	tra concert	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30 "Salute" program: dramatic	"Our Neighbors": informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45 sketch and music	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 "Music of the Theater":	Marie Key; Kerstin Thorborg;	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Cosmopolitans: quintet
2:15 vocal soloists; chorus;	Gertrude Lawrence; Raya	Landt Trio and White	"Key Men" Quartet
2:30 Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Garbousova; Dr Walter	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Little Theater of Music"
2:45 LaPrade travelogue; organ	Damrosch; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15 Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30 cert, Georges Enesco, con-	Lee Sullivan; quartet; orch.	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45 ductor; Manuel Quiroga,	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00 violinist; commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30 Symphony Orchestra con-	"Sunday Players": sketch	"Musical Camera": Willie	Vocal-instrumental recital
4:45 cert, Georges Enesco, con.	"Sunday Players": sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"The Pride of Virginia"
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"The Pride of Virginia"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:15 Austin; orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	classical concert
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	classical concert
7:00 News; Frances Kessler, vio-	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 linist; pianist	dramatizations	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Organ recital
7:30 Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"Music for Today": soloists;
7:45 Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalist	popular orchestra
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	"Cohan and Harris Present":	"Do You Want to Be an	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:15 Pasternack Orchestra	dramatization and music	Actor?": amateur theatricals	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	Network program	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna": so-
8:45 bin; Bobby Breen; orch.	Network program	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour:	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:15 Richard Bonelli, baritone;	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:30 symphony orchestra, Vic-	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	"Curtain Time": soloist; piano
9:45 tor Kolar, conductor	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music: soloists; orchestra	duo; orchestra
10:00 "Community Sing": Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Melodies From the Skies":
10:15 Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	"L'Heure Exquise"	Rapee, conductor; Gina	soloists; orchestra
10:30 and Hare	"Romance of '76": American	Cigna, soprano, in American	"Red Lacquer and Jade"
10:45 Kaltenborn Comments	Revolution drama	radio debut	20th Century Serenade

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: description of Gasparilla festival, Tampa, Fla.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Education series: "Treasures Next Door."

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

4:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), To London: dramatization, "Barretts of Wimpole Street."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address to Boy Scouts by President Roosevelt.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Program relay from Brazil.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung": soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National) Ohio Society of New York banquet address, "The Pressure Groups and the American Future," Dr. Glenn Frank.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: "Graustark," with Gene Raymond and Anna Sten.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous": symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society": all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, "The Government and the Flood Situation," Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

Raleigh Postoffice Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Raleigh's granite postoffice, enlarged once since it was built 60 years ago, on the city's busiest corner, will be remodeled again at an expenditure of $289,300. The contract has been awarded, and work will begin soon.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Defeat of 'Wets' Marks the Week In Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

change was considered necessary to make the legislation constitutional.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading Governor Hurley's proposal to establish immediately a new commission to study taxation and public expenditures.

Significance: The commission would continue the work of the 1936 commission, whose accomplishments were negligible because of the obstructionist tactics of several of the Curley appointees to the commission. The Governor is courting the favor of Republicans and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations in supporting a new commission to study governmental problems.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to equip automobiles with governors to limit speed to 50 miles an hour.

Significance: The proposal was not taken seriously.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on bills to prohibit vaudeville entertainment on Sunday or limit it to hours after 7 p. m.

Significance: Deemed unnecessary legislation which would cause loss of pay to various theatrical employees.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill calling for an investigation of the advisability of installing mechanical or electrical roll-call systems in the House and Senate.

Significance: The proposal not taken seriously, although a roll call under the present system takes at least 20 minutes to complete in the 240-member House.

* * *

Action: Accepted with the Senate an adverse report on a bill to increase the salary of the state civil service commissioner from $5000 to $7000 annually.

Significance: In the present drive for economy, salary raise proposals are not looked upon with favor.

* * *

Action: Killed several bills to force electric companies to furnish free bulbs to customers.

Significance: The proposals are considered unconstitutional, but politicians reap political advantage by filing such legislation whether it is passed or killed.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill to allow the town of Cummington to vote specially on liquor licenses at its current town meeting.

Significance: Just another instance where the Legislature stands against special liquor votes this year.

Vermont Pays U. S. More In Stock and Bond Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Vermonters paid the Treasury $18,743 in 1936 for taxes on capital stock issues and bonded indebtedness, the Internal Revenue Bureau reported today. In 1935 they paid $14,042.

Taxes on the manufacture of playing cards increased to $78 last year from $70 in 1935. Taxes collected from manufacturers of cigars dropped last year to $39 from $71 in 1935, and only 60 cents was collected from cigaret manufacturers compared to 78 cents the previous year.

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Army Engineers Approve Deeper Providence Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Recommendations for deepening Providence harbor and making its facilities more comparable to those at competing ports on the Atlantic coast have been forwarded to the board of army engineers by Col. E. D. Peek, division engineer at New York, and Col. Mason J. Young, district engineer here.

The project, calling for deepening the harbor to 35 feet, would cost $1,270,000, the engineers estimate. The channel now is said to be 30 feet deep at low water.

IMPORTANT AUCTION
at the
Carter-Seavey Galleries
348 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Sale Days—Mon., Tues. and Wed., Feb. 8, 9 and 10
Exhibition—Sunday, Feb. 7, 2 to 6 o'clock
Hundreds of pieces to be sold. Received from fine homes and they must be liquidated as the cash must be raised to settle these accounts. The collection is large, consisting of antique and period handmade furniture.
Dining tables, Duncan Phyfe pattern; sets of chairs, sideboards, bureaus, desks, secretaries, card tables, work tables and bedside stands, early pine and maple; oriental rugs, early American type hooked rugs, solid and Sheffield silver, old china, glass, fireplace sets, fenders and andirons. Books, paintings and hundreds of other pieces. We invite our customers and the public to attend this important auction sale!
KENMORE 1925 C. H. SEAVEY, Auctioneer

WPA Relief Work In Cambridge Is Topic of Dispute

Recommendations of the Welfare Committee of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association that the WPA situation there be overhauled were received with apparent disinterested coolness by state WPA officials today.

Although granting the fact that Cambridge's welfare costs rose $18,000 in 1936 over 1935, relief officials were inclined to doubt statements that the WPA failed to employ as many workers as it could have from the local welfare rolls or failed to hire the full number of workers authorized by the Government.

According to WPA officials, not much is known at relief headquarters regarding welfare situations as a whole in the various cities and towns. All such figures supplied to the WPA, they said, come from the local boards.

From WPA records, however, the officials declared Cambridge has received more than fair treatment in the matter of relief. At present approximately 2500 persons are employed on the rolls from the Cambridge welfare and soldiers relief lists.

During the past two years this figure has varied, more often upward than downward, they declared, but always it has kept Cambridge in a favorable position in comparison with other cities.

Suggestions by the welfare committee that the Cambridge Planning Board be given power to draw up and supervise a lang-range program of WPA projects to be of substantial value to the city, received little notice from the WPA officials.

"It has always been our policy," they said, "to have communities plan their projects and submit them to us for approval. As far as possible, projects always originate with the sponsors."

With regard to the recommendation that the certification of WPA applicants be placed in the hands of the City Welfare Department, relief officials declared that such a step would be far from practical. Local communities now have their own certification boards. The WPA merely assigns workers to projects.

While the WPA authorities did not say it in so many words, it was indicated that this procedure is followed to prevent the giying of jobs from becoming a political racket.

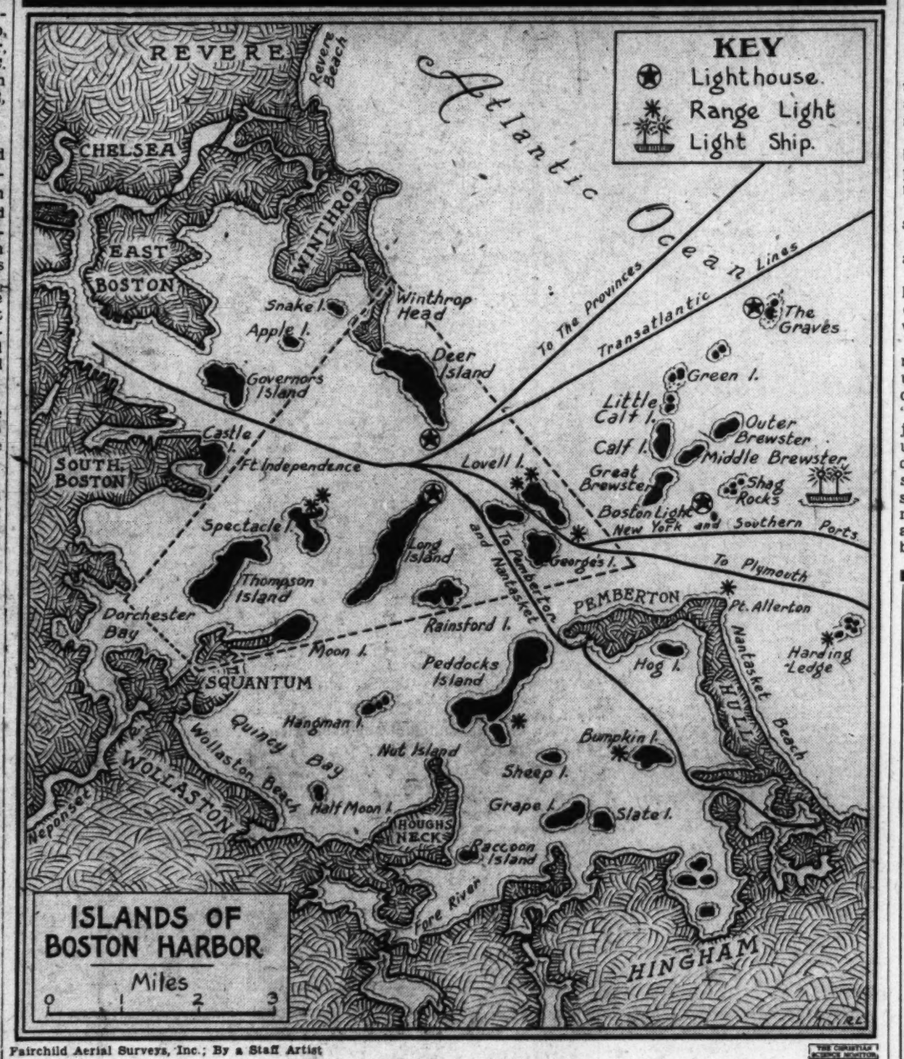
British Trophy For Flower Show

Lord Aberconway, president of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, reputedly the largest organization of its kind in the world, will be in Boston on March 12 to present a trophy at the annual spring Flower Show here. The trophy is a silver cup for the outstanding amateur entry at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society exhibition, and is presented for the first time this year by the English society. Lord Aberconway will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner attended by 800 persons during his visit.

Because the main exhibit of the flower show this year will be an authentic reproduction of the bulb fields and flower markets of Holland, other distinguished persons who have been invited include Jhr. H. W. Van Haersma de Witt, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington; W. P. Montyn, Consul General at New York, and N. Y. E. van Oosten, Consul in Boston. The thousands of bulbs to be used in the Dutch scene have all been imported direct from the bulb fields in Holland.

Boston's Many Islands Have Interesting History

Five have disappeared since Colonial days but there are still 35, some occupied, others an open prey of the sea—Steps are now under way to prevent further erosion by means of trees and beauty in harbors equal shrubs, promising a to any in the world



Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.; By a Staff Artist

Islands That Dot Boston Harbor

The Map Speaks for Itself. The Camera Shows Squantum in the Lower Right Corner, With Thompson's Island at Its Left; Spectacle Island Next Above, Long Island to the Right and Deer Island in the Upper Left-Hand Corner

Wave- and wind-swept islands of Boston harbor—once the homesteads of many an early resident of the American colonies—now boast a permanent population of 153 adults, and more than a score of children, outside of government employees, diers and inhabitants of institutions.

Boston police, recently completing the annual listing of residents 20 years of age or more, found the largest civil population on Long Island—65—where Uncle Sam maintains Fort Strong, and the city of Boston, an institution. But the real population is even greater, for Boston police have no jurisdiction over federal reservations.

Deer Island, home of the city prison, has 48 adult residents (prisoners are not listed); Thompson's Island, where the Farm and Trade School is located, has 27; Spectacle Island 13. Other islands are unoccupied, the police found, with the exception of Government reservations such as Boston Light on Lighthouse Island in the Brewster group, where Maurice A. Babcock, keeper, Archford V. Haskins and Ralph C. Norwood, assistant keepers, with their combined families number 22, including 16 children.

Some Live Far Out

Inhabitants of Lighthouse Island are, perhaps, the most isolated, being on the Brewster group, far from shore. Yet communication and transportation is available. Telephone connection is available with the shore and lighthouse tenders pay frequent visits to the light, bringing supplies and stores. The Government keeps a motor boat there while Keeper Babcock has another of his own. During the school season, the children move to Hull but return to the island home week ends and vacations.

Spectacle Island, where there were two children, up to two years ago boasted the smallest school in the United States, with the city of Boston sending a teacher there daily. A motor boat of the Coleman Disposal Company, which has a rendering plant there, operates daily between the island and City Point, South Boston, carrying non-resident workers to the plant.

Deer Island, at President Roads (known as the lower harbor), Long Island, and those islands upon which the Government has fortifications, are linked with the city by regular boat service provided by the city of Boston and the Federal Government, moving supplies to the islands and transporting passengers back and forth.

Pirates Once Roamed Harbor

But the lesser-known islands of Boston Harbor—rich in pirate lore—are those with abandoned habitations—"ghost towns" of days gone by—where the unceasing nibbling of salt water is gradually eating away the sprinkling of natural insular beauty of Boston's gateway to the sea.

The Pilgrims found more than 40 islands in this natural beauty spot. But the lapse of time and the unsparing ravages of man and sea have reduced the number to 35.

Three islands have disappeared in recent years. Cat Island, dug away by the owners, the Boston Sand and Gravel Company; Nix's Island, once measuring 12 acres—a perpendicular cliff sticking out of the sea—has been practically washed away, with Nix's Mate beacon remaining, a guide to mariners on its stone base; Bird Island, once lying between Governors Island and East Boston and large enough to permit Fort George to be established there in the early days, is now but a memory, though at low tide a few rocks to mark the shoals can be seen.

Erosion is particularly noticeable at Apple Island, off Winthrop. Huge chunks of earth, sometimes as much as ten feet long and two to three feet thick, break away and fall into the water, particularly at high tide during rough weather. Snake Island, Paddocks, Long and Spectacle are all affected by erosion, experts declare, thereby sending hundreds of tons of earth annually into the waters, much of it probably causing the rapid filling of ship channels.

Islands to Be Protected

But steps are being taken to combat the inroads of the elements on the islands. First action was taken three years ago when the Boston Port Authority launched a program of reforestation to prevent further erosion and at the same time to beautify the islands.

Back in the seventeenth century an old English diarist visited Boston, rowed about the harbor islands, recorded them as "numerous and beautifully wooded." Browsing among old records, Richard Parkhurst—dollar-a-year vice-chairman of the Port Authority—discovered the diary and planned to restore original conditions as nearly as possible on the islands.

Since the program started, 100,000 trees have been planted, all on wholly federal-owned islands, the result of co-operative efforts of the United States Coast Artillery, the CCC and the State Forestry Department. But the work has only started. Another 100,000 trees, shrubs, beach grass and beach plums are needed to offset erosion and beautify the islands, Mr. Parkhurst declared in an interview today. Evidence of the success of such steps is seen on Cape Cod at Provincetown, where beach grass and shrubs have been planted with beneficial results, he said.

Will Make Beautiful Harbor

During the past two years little work has been done on this project pending co-ordination of federal, state, city and private interests which is now being sought by the Port Authority, from the diversified ownership of the islands.

"If, and when completed, the harbor in spring time will present a picture to those entering the port, hard to equal the world over," Mr. Parkhurst said. "The beach plums have a beautiful blossom in spring, and with other flowering shrubs, the pine trees, sparkling waters and a background of the sky line of Boston, it will be a spectacle well worth making an ocean trip to behold," he said.

Abandoned forts on the inner islands, mansions long unoccupied on some of the outer ones, all have the flavor of "ghost towns" of the mining area of the West.

Calf Island, lying between Boston Light and Graves Light at the front door of Boston's harbor, became the home of Julia Arthur, the actress, in 1891. Her husband, Benjamin Cheney, built an impressive and expensive mansion there for her, facing Greater Brewster, larger of the Brewster group. The building still stands but has not been ooccupied in many years. During the World War, the United States Government paid Mr. Cheney $46,500 for Calf Island, and now keep a caretaker there.

Governors Island a Favorite

Governors Island, off Jeffries Point—a mecca of countless numbers of visitors during the summer who get there by private motorboats, sailing craft and even rowboats—has been the subject of elaborate plans for enlarging the Boston airport. It has been used for generations as sites for homes, dating back to the time when John Winthrop of Pilgrim fame lived there. The old well is still there, and the remains of abandoned Fort Winthrop, which was known as Fort Warren until 1833.

The fort was surrounded by a moat and had all the equipment of old-time castles, including a dungeon. It is on the top of the green, hilly island, reached by broad granite stairs that were erected by the city of Boston many years ago, when it was planned to make a park out of the island.

Because of the size of Governors Island—about 72 acres—and its close proximity to the city, it has been better known, perhaps, by the general public than any of the other islands that are not easily accessible or used by some governmental unit. It was originally known as Conant's Island, according to historians, because owned by a Roger Conant a few decades after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

Two Bushels of Apples for Rent

Gov. John Winthrop got a grant to the island about 1632, when it became known as Governor's Garden. A rental of two bushels of apples was paid annually for the island for some years to the General Court.

Soon after 1700, Ann Winthrop obtained possession and about 1745 an appropriation was made for erection of a block house and two batteries on land purchased from Ann Winthrop. Occupied by white men for about 300 years, the island is the birthplace of many persons, including David Williams, privateer.

Smallest of Boston harbor islands is Graves, so little as to be not measured. It is a mere rock, upon which the Government maintains Graves Light to mark the entrance of North Broad Sound ship channel. Long Island is the largest. Thompsons Island, site of the Farm and Trade School, private institution, has 146 acres.

Privately owned islands and those where part of the islands are owned by individuals, include: Middle Brewster, listed by the Boston Port Authority as owned by Karl Adams of Boston; Button, by Charles B. Barnes of Hingham; Bumpkin, by the Burrage Hospital Association, Boston; Chandler (now Langley's), by Fannie Brewer, of Hingham.

Grape Island is listed as owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company; Green, by Charles W. Harper, of Boston; Peddocks, in part by the Andrews estate and the rest by the Government; Raccoon, by Clifford H. Jenks, Quincy; Sailors (now Sarah's), by Fannie Brewer, of Hingham; Sheep, by William Norteman, Weymouth; Slate, by Clapp Memorial Association, East Weymouth; Spectacle, in part by the Coleman Disposal Company; Hangmans Island, owned by the State, is leased to Gustave R. Maertins.

Tolls

(Continued from Page 9)

only about 1 per cent of total commerce, declared Commander Lammers. The railroads now want rates made higher on the theory that such action would swing more business to the railroads, he declared.

Efforts have repeatedly been made to make the Panama Canal rules of measurement the sole basis for toll charges, removing the present statutory limit on the rate of tolls, explained Commander Lammers. Quoting Dr. Emory R. Johnson, chairman of the presidential committee, in a study he made before the canal was opened, Commander Lammers says:

Basis of Tolls

"The basis of tolls upon a merchant vessel should be the ship's earning capacity. Tolls must be paid from the revenues obtained by vessels engaged in transporting freight and passengers. The measure of a ship's earning capacity is the space available for carrying freight and passengers and tolls should be levied upon that capacity accurately determined by scientific rules."

But too many factors enter into the earning capacity of a ship, Commander Lammers said, to make it easy to measure. These include:

1. Amount of capital investment upon which interest and depreciation charges must be earned.
2. Operating costs such as pay and subsistence of ship's personnel, fuel consumption and upkeep and repairs.
3. Amount of subsidy received, if any.
4. Cargo capacity as limited by amount of space available, by suitability of particular kinds of cargo and by deadweight.
5. Passenger capacity as limited by total space assigned for this purpose and by the manner in which this space is utilized.
6. Availability of cargo and passengers.
7. Speed and frequency of turnaround.

No measure of earning capacity has been found which will take into consideration all the factors involved, he said.

Net tonnage is an imperfect measure of earning capacity, though used at the Suez and the Panama canals under certain rules, he added. "The steamship owners have no objection to a single system of measurements, rather than the present dual system," Commander Lammers said, "but any new set of rules should be close to the United States rules—imperfect as these are—to avoid redistribution of the tolls burden."

'City of Bangor' Faces End; Once the Pride of Its Line

(Continued from Page 9)

and with 125 crew members on duty, the City of Bangor could not help but have brought a glow to the eyes of Calvin Austin, general manager of the Eastern Steamship Lines and the guest of honor on the first voyage to Bangor.

The launching of the City of Bangor really marked the climax in a long series of developments in the Boston to Maine seaway business.

One hundred and fourteen years ago Bangor, Maine, was a busy, thriving community, known in the fashion of the times as "the Queen City." Located some 24 miles from the sea, on the Penobscot, Bangor had for years exported more lumber by sea than any other community on tide-water, and was a large factor in the shipment of natural ice by vessels.

Considerable freight was needed in so busy a place, much of which came from Boston, and in 1823 a steam craft, odd to look at, named the Patent, began a run between Boston, Portland and Bangor. The steamer Maine began operations the same year. Then came the Legislator and the Connecticut.

Wood-Burning Steamer

In 1833, the Boston & Bangor Steamship Company was formed, had the old side-wheel steamer Bangor built at New York, 160 feet long and registering 400 tons. She was rigged as an auxiliary schooner, was the fastest craft yet to come to Maine coast. Her boilers consumed 25 cords of wood on each round trip between Bangor and Boston.

She is said to have averaged 120 passengers each way at $6 each that season. She ran on the route until 1841, when she was sold to the Turkish Government. But she went down in history as the first iron steamship built in America. Competition increased, and several coastwise lines were established along the Maine coast—some terminating at Portland. Eventually they were all combined in the Eastern Steamship Lines.

Fully 100 saw mills were located along the Penobscot, and thousands of tons of sawdust, bark and scrap were dumped into the river. The sawdust and bark sank to form dangerous shoals that were later dredged out. The river was alive with sailing vessels, hundreds of schooners of all sizes dodging each other when a favorable wind gave them the chance to attempt to make Bangor and a berth. Then there were long tows of loaded schooners, sometimes as many as 20 in a string, guided down stream by tugs. Through all this, boats had to make their way, frequently crashing into one or another of the craft, or a shoal spot.

"Palace Ship" Ordered

It was at the height of this bustling activity that the Eastern firm ordered the City of Bangor, specifying that she was to be a "Palace Ship."

This specification was made, it appears, because the ship was quite often used in transporting freight and passengers to the wealthy summer resort at Bar Harbor.

In 1913 the City of Bangor, still in the Maine service, was badly burned while tied up at Foster's wharf in Boston. It was rebuilt and remained in active service until 1920 when it was sold to the Crosby Lines, but three years later she was re-purchased by the Eastern concern and operated another year before being sold to Charles L. Diamond, who anticipated continuing her in the Down East service.

But, like the old steamer itself, the ocean route is now mostly a memory. Automobiles have usurped the passenger traffic, trucks and trains claim the freight. The Boston to Bangor line endured for 112 years to become an institution and then surrender to modern changes. There was no more work for the valiant City of Bangor. For the past 13 years it has idled beside Federal Wharf secure in the reflections of those who remember a job well done.

Fitzgerald Hails Station Reopening

The planned reopening of the Joy street police station on April 1, announced last night by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, drew warm commendation this morning from John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council.

About a month ago Mr. Fitzgerald launched a scathing denunciation of conditions in the West End, which he stated was overrun with suspicious persons so that "honest citizens were robbed and assaulted nightly" and children developed criminal tendencies.

"I am very much gratified," he said today, "that Commissioner Timilty has seen fit to adopt my suggestion to reopen the old Joy street police station. . . . With 160 police officers to be added to this department on April 1, and the reopening of this station, those of us who have lived in fear may again walk the streets in safety. I never had any doubt that Police Commissioner Timilty would fail the people of the West End."

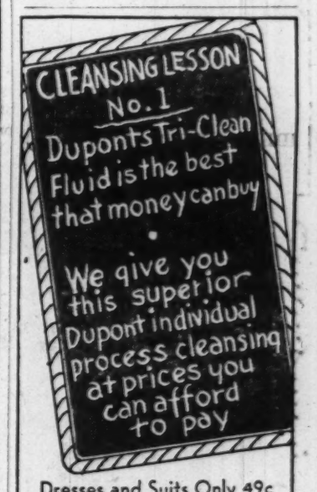
Outposts of Boston Harbor

Name of island	Size in acres	Ownership
Apple	8.9	Boston
Brewster (Greater)	23.1	U. S.
Brewster (Middle)	12.2	Private
Brewster (Little)	3.6	U. S.
Brewster (Outer)	17.5	U. S.
Bumpkin	33.7	Private
Button	1.1	Private
Calf	17.1	U. S.
Castle	21.6	U. S.—leased to Boston
Chandler (now Langley's)	4.5	Private
Deer	182.3	U. S.-State-Boston
Gallops	25.1	U. S.
Georges	39.7	U. S.
Governors	72.0	U. S.
Grape	52.7	Private
Graves	a rock	U. S.
Green	1.8	Private
Hangman's	1.0	State
Hog	8.6	U. S.
Long	216.0	U. S.-Boston
Lovells	71.1	U. S.
Moon	40.6	State
Nut	5.2	State
Peddocks	191.6	U. S.-Private
Raccoon	4.5	Private
Ragged	3.6	Hingham
Rainsfords	17.4	Boston
Sailors (now Sarah's)	3.9	Private
Sheep	3.2	Private
Slate	13.5	Private
Snake	6.4	Private
Spectacle	61.4	U. S.-Boston-Private
Thompsons	146.5	Private

WPA in R. I. Drops 1326 From Rolls Since Dec. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Since the first of December 1326 persons have been dropped from WPA relief rolls in Rhode Island because they have been found to have sufficient family income without such assistance, Farrell D. Coyle, state WPA administrator, has announced. A total of 14,315 cases was reviewed for action, the administrator said.



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Bruins Have Softened Up in Comparison With 'Bruising Bruins' of Other Seasons

Art Ross 1937 Team Behind in Penalties

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once again the subject of rough hockey pokes its head above the surface. And opinion continues divided whenever that subject appears. No one really advocates deliberately making hockey rough, but there are those who vociferously contend that it is the natural roughness in hockey which attracts the overflow gatherings.

This season may create argument against the side favoring rough hockey. The crowds today outnumber those of recent years. New York, Boston, Detroit, Toronto and Chicago turnstiles are clicking merrily and prosperous times for hockey seem close at hand. Only the Montreal Maroons and New York Americans are back in the ruck.

And this happy situation has not been promoted by any offensive display of rough hockey. There have been games at times when cooler heads had difficulty calming down over-zealous individuals, but on statistics, the teams are not playing with anywhere near the viciousness of recent years.

When Art Ross took the reins out of Frank Patrick's hands he boldly anounced that the Bruins would become the rough tough team of old. He asserted that bodychecking would dominate and the club would regain its old name of the "Bruising Bruins." Certain trades he engineered somewhat belied his announcements — the heavy-checking Babe Siebert to Canadiens for Roy Goldsworthy and Sammy McManus, for instance—a good trade, but hardly one to indicate added ruggedness for the locals.

Every so often the dynamic manager publicly has asserted before games that the team would go out to bodycheck the opponents out of the building. Mere publicity talk, of course, but even as mere talk it did encourage rough hockey because certain players immediately retaliate to bodychecks and eventually someone loses control and riotous scenes take place.

For all the promise of a rugged, bruising Bruin hockey team and for all the games in which the locals have gone out to bodycheck the opponents heavily, the fact remains that this year's team is tame by comparison with other years. In fact this club is minutes behind last year in penalty and has really broken all records for nicety.

Even in the very first year of the team's existence, 1924-25, with a schedule of only 30 games, the Bruins had 258 minutes in penalties and today the "Bruisin' Bruins" have played 32 games and totaled less than 200 minutes in penalties. They even went two complete and successive 60-minute games with Detroit without a single penalty to either team—and Hooley Smith, pet dislike of the Detroiters, played for the locals.

All down the line the average of minutes spent in the penalty box by the Bruins for years past has surpassed this year. Of course, when thoroughly analyzed, there is one glaring and poignant factor which contributes to the polite Bruins—the referee.

This year the officials are permitting open and flagrant violations of rules in deference to strictly guarding the blueline offsides, and why there have not been more riotous scenes because of such leniency is beyond this writer's understanding. The hockey schedule for the week end: In the National Hockey League tonight Rangers are at Montreal to play Maroons, and Americans are at Toronto. Tomorrow night Boston is at Detroit, Americans at Chicago, and Maroons at Rangers.

Return to Boston Of Swimming Stars

With the advent of April will come not only the proverbial showers but the splashing forms of swimming champions at play. Once again the International Swimming Tours will return to Boston with the greatest array of Olympic and world champions ever to turn pro at one time.

Featuring such stars as Dorothy Poynton Hill, only three-time competitor for the Olympic diving crown; Dick Degener, world champion springboard diver; Lenore Kight Wingard, possessor of 23 national and world champion free-style records; Leonard Spence, world champion breaststroke swimmer and originator of the butterfly breaststroke, and Margaret Hutton, British Empire champion.

And to top off the above list are two members of Uncle Sam's '36 Olympic team, Art Lindegren and Arthur Highland, two fast freestylers and co-holders of the professional world record for the 50-yard freestyle.

The Tours also present that world-famous team of comedians, Bill Lewin and Alf Phillips, in one of the most remarkable clown acts that has ever been presented to the Boston public. They are truly champions, one and all.

Foreign Footracer - - - —By Pap'

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Alice Marble Will Leave For Wimbledon Next April

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—America's reigning tennis queen, Alice Marble, who did what they said she couldn't do when she won the women's singles championship of the United States last year, has her heart set on two new objectives.

The first, and foremost, is to capture the women's title at Wimbledon this summer. The other is to go into motion pictures.

Blonde Alice has definite ideas about the game and herself. Around April, Miss Marble and her coach and mother and guardian, Eleanor Tennant, will leave for Europe to tune up for Wimbledon.

At the moment, she is taking screen tests, studying dramatics and voice and writing, all to be put into practice after the 1937 tennis wars.

"I'm looking forward now, most of all, to playing at Wimbledon," said the determined young woman. "And don't think I have the idea that I am going to win in England. I don't. It's easy for someone to say, 'Yes, Alice, after you win at Wimbledon, and so on,' but I know it's not that easy. My, I wish it were."

She said she "looked forward" to another meeting with Helen Jacobs but not without grave forebodings.

"She plays such a consistent game," Alice explained. "You can't afford to have an off day against her."

Was she surprised when she was given No. 1 ranking among the nation's women players?

"No," she answered frankly. "I would have been surprised if it had been otherwise. After all, I believe there has been but one instance when a national champion didn't get the top rating. I forget who it was."

Miss Marble will give an answer to any question. She does not volunteer predictions, impressions or opinions.

For instance, she thinks Donald Budge plays too much winter tournament tennis for his own good, and was not surprised at the setbacks handed the Oakland star by Bitsy Grant in Florida.

She thinks Ellsworth Vines is a better player than Fred Perry, attributes Vines' initial defeats in the professional series to the Englishman's physical condition, and rates the lanky Pasadena player "as the greatest player I have ever seen."

Will she turn professional?

"I haven't thought about it," she replied. "Later on I might, provided the proposition looks good. It would have to be good, because pro tennis is a hard life."

Miss Marble's prospective film career will not involve her tennis. She expects to get by on her capabilities, and hopes she possesses some. Her close friend, Carole Lombard of screen fame, is helping her tremendously.

"I took one test last week. They said it was all right. I saw it. It looked all right to me." Alice smiled. She didn't mean to sound self-satisfied—and didn't.

Miss Marble, a native of San Francisco, daughter of a family of moderate circumstances, has battled for most of the things she has. Either as a result, or perhaps by her nature, she views herself and affairs with calm seriousness.

Whatever she may attain in the future will be the result of this same serious attitude.

Cornell Alumni Honors Trainer Jack Moakley

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 6 (AP)—Jack Moakley, Cornell track coach since 1899, was honored by 300 New Jersey alumni at a dinner held at Montclair Golf Club last night. In addition, representatives of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale—members of the so-called Ivy League—attended.

The keynote of the affair was sounded by Andrew J. Whinery of East Orange, Cornell trustee and toastmaster, when he said:

"No one at Cornell today wields more of an influence than Jack Moakley. His influence and advice have been the guiding factor in the lives of many, many Cornell men."

Speaking briefly in reply, Moakley said he deplored the eulogies. "I'm just a plain workman who loves his work, and when anyone feels that way, he's bound to succeed," the 74-year-old coach said.

He predicted the running of a "four-minute mile" and forecast corresponding records in other track events.

"The younger generation starts out with a better chance than ever before to break existing records. Their opportunity to get proper coaching is far better, and there are movies, schools for coaches, physical education training and books available to make it easier to learn."

College Hockey Results

Boston C. 3, Colby 2.
McGill 8, Queen's 1.
New Hampshire 5, Boston 3.
Union 4, M. I. T. 1.

Bees Open Season Here Patriots' Day

Boston's 1937 major league baseball season gets under way at Bob Quinn's Beehive on April 19 it was revealed this morning with release of the official National League schedule. It is the latest opening date in the history of the majors.

The official league opening comes on April 20, with the Giants at Brooklyn, the Pittsburgh Pirates at Chicago, and the Cardinals at Cincinnati, but the Bees were honored with the advance opening because Patriots' Day has always drawn near-capacity crowds here under favorable weather conditions. There will be morning and afternoon games on April 19, allowing fans plenty of time to follow the annual B. A. A. marathon.

Although no definite decision has as yet been reached, Bob Quinn will probably stage his opening-day ceremonies before the morning game The Phillies are providing the opposition.

Following the Patriots' Day games, the Bees are idle two days and continue their series with the Phillies on April 22. The following day they begin a swing around the eastern half of the circuit, playing three games with the Giants, two in Brooklyn and three in Philadelphia. On May 1 Bill McKechnie's clan open a two-week home stand which will see the first invasion of the four western clubs, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The Bees are at home on Independence Day, which this year is celebrated on July 5 because the fourth falls on a Sunday. The Giants, league champions, are in Boston that day.

All teams in the circuit get 12 Saturday and 12 Sunday dates. The four-trip system, inaugurated last year, has been retained. This means that eastern clubs invade the west four times, and western rivals come East on a similar number of occasions.

At the same time the schedule was released, the Cincinnati Reds announced that the first of their seven night games will be played this year on May 19, with the Bees as their guests.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	6	0	51	7	12
Toronto	5	1	36	12	10
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Queen's	3	4	30	32	6
Yale	2	4	12	39	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Feb. 5

McGill 8, Queen's 1.

Games Tonight

Harvard at Yale.
McGill at Toronto.

Japanese Star To Feature B. A. A. Games at Garden

The Boston Athletic Association, New England's oldest athletic club, and one of the original club members of the Amateur Athletic Union, will sponsor the forty-eighth Annual Indoor Track and Field Meet and Intercollegiate Relay Carnival, at the Boston Garden, next Saturday night.

The usual special events — Major Briggs 50-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, James B. Hollis 600-yard run, Henry G. Lapham 1000-yard run, Hunter mile, Billings two-mile, running high jump and pole vault—will bring together a great array of European, Oriental and American specialists.

Japanese Pole Vaulter

The colorful relay racing program that has been prepared will show teams from 29 of the leading eastern and mid-western colleges. Natural college rivals will be matched in one and two-mile relays.

For the first time in the history of the Unicorn Meet a representative from Japan will be found among the list of competitors. The Nipponese star—Suyeo Ohe, of Koio University, Tokyo, will attempt to prove Japanese superiority in the pole vault, the most spectacular of all events on the B. A. A. Games program. Ohe was the outstanding member of the Japanese team at the Olympic Games in Berlin last August, when he placed second to Earle Meadows of the United States in the pole vault.

Competing against Ohe will be Meadows, who makes his first appearance at an indoor meet in Boston. Then there will be George Varoff, Oregon student, who won the National A. A. U. championships last July with a height of 14ft. 6½in.

Donovan of Dartmouth

The leading sprinters in the East will battle for supremacy in the Major Briggs 50-yard dash, including Marty Glickman of Syracuse and Sam Stoller of University of Michigan; Ben Johnson, former Columbia sprinter, and Eddie O'Sullivan of the New York Curb Exchange.

The high hurdles will show timber toppers of the ability of Johnny Donovan of Dartmouth, Sam Allen, former Oklahoma Baptist University champion; William Schmidt of Harvard, Ted Day of Yale, Thomas McFarland of Boston College and Robert N. Hart, former Cornell hurdler.

The "Hollis 600" will show Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, national 600-meters champion and winner of last year's B. A. A. 600, when he won in 1m. 15.9s.; Charles Beetham of Ohio State, and Richard Gill of Boston College, New England quarter-mile champion. The Hollis 600-yard run will have five starters, and the start will be made from staggered lanes.

Szabo of Hungary

Heading the pack in the Lapham 1000-yard run will be Lou Burns, sensational Manhattan college runner, Elroy Robinson of the Olympic club, San Francisco; Charlie Beetham of Ohio State; Joseph Bradley of Harvard, and George Kelley of Boston.

The Hunter mile will have Miklos Szabo of Hungary, European star middle distance runner; Alexander C. Northrop of Harvard, Donald R. Lash of Indiana University; Gene Venzke of the New York A. C., and Arthur Clarke of the Achilles club of Toronto.

The Billings two-mile is loaded with "class." The Rideout twins (Blaine and Wayne) from North Texas Teachers College will be making their first appearance in Boston; Ray Soars, Butler University alumnus and winner of the event last year will defend his title; Joe McCluskey of New York A. C., Don Lash and Szabo.

The high jump will have Dave Albritton of Ohio State, co-holder of the outdoor record of 6ft. 9¾in., and second-place winner in the 1936 Olympics; Mel Walker, also of Ohio State, who has jumped 6ft. 8in.; Al Threadgill of Temple University, and Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan.

Hub Events

Today

Squash Racquets—State semifinal at Harvard Club of Boston, 4. Special playoff match for team position at 3. Open to public.

Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30.

Volleyball—Six games at Boston Y. M. C. A. gym.

Coming

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Maroons, Garden, Feb. 9.

B. A. A. Track Games—Garden, Feb. 13.

Skating—North American Figure Championship at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

College Wrestling Results

Mansfield T. 35, Bloomburg T. 3.
Springfield 22, Brooklyn P. I. 10.

Dartmouth Stars Heading Parade In Skiing Events

HANOVER, N. H. Feb. 6 (AP)—The well-balanced Dartmouth winter sports team, reinforced by three of its Olympians, today threatened to breeze through the greatest international intercollegiate opposition any American collegians have faced since humans utilized skis as a means of locomotion.

The Indians from the snow-topped hills of Hanover, which, for the past 27 years, has always had enough frozen rain to uphold the Dartmouth boast that the weather never interferes with its famous and colorful carnival, dominated the first day competition and threatened to score heavily in the last two events on today's list.

Green Scores 200 Points

What will probably decide this meet, which has drawn 58 hand-picked entries from 10 American, Canadian and European colleges, is the gripping ski-jumping contest. Before that exciting climax is added to the keenest intercollegiate winter sports competition in this country's history, the Dartmouth team will probably have a winning margin of points, as it has had in almost every year since this carnival was inaugurated.

Paced by Dick Durrance, its Olympic star, the Dartmouth team piled up the heavy total of 200 points in yesterday's two opening events. The Swiss team, which includes representatives of four universities in that country, placed second with 183.5 points and the McGill forces, regarded as Canada's strongest entry in this international competition, wound up their first day competition with 180.1 points.

Florida-Born Star

Durrance, Dartmouth's Florida-born star, set the pace for the Indians by winning the mile down-hill race in easy fashion from a field of 40 rivals.

Among the other scorers in yesterday's opening events were the University of Maine with 147.2 points, Amherst with 145.8, New Hampshire with 144.8, the University of Montreal with 124.5, Harvard 116.8, Yale 94.8 and Norwich with 52.3 points.

Today's program includes the slalom and the jumping contests, in which the Dartmouth stars were expected to out-score their rivals, as they have been doing since the meet opened yesterday.

Temple Owls Still In Race for Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Temple's Owls still are in the running for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference title, but it looks like a long, hard chase after the Pitt Panthers.

Already beaten twice, Temple tightened its hold on third place and on its chance to moving higher by turning back West Virginia, 40 to 38, in an extra-period game last night. It was the Owls' third victory of the campaign and the only Conference game on the week's schedule.

Temple's triumph came in the second over-time game on a "doubleheader" at Philadelphia last night. The first went two extra periods with Long Island University winning 46 to 44.

The Mountaineers, who tackle St. John's of Brooklyn tonight, staged a couple of fine second-half rallies with Jack Gocke leading, to carry the game into overtime and led in the extra period, but couldn't match Temple's closing rush.

Yale, tied for second in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, encounters Dartmouth at Hanover tonight in the only league encounter. While the Elis are deadlocked with Harvard some distance behind the league-leading Pennsylvania outfit, and Dartmouth is near the bottom, they share the record of having been beaten only by Penn. Dartmouth hasn't met any other league opponent.

Outside the two big circuits, a half dozen major games are listed tonight. Northeastern and Manhattan clash on the double bill featuring West Virginia and St. John's. Fordham plays Army at West Point, while Columbia entertains Navy. Penn plays an intersectional game against Georgia Tech, while resumptions of old rivalries bring together Syracuse and Colgate and Bucknell and Penn State.

Cartoonist Wins Tourney

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Frank Willard, cartoonist, won the artists and writers golf tournament yesterday by defeating Billy de Beck, 6 and 4, in the 36-hole final.

College Tennis Sees Favorite Reach Finals

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—George Dunn of the University of Pennsylvania, top-ranking favorite in the eastern indoor intercollegiate tennis championships, reached the final round yesterday with a pair of victories over Frank Thompson of Virginia and Herbert Abrams of New York University.

His title round opponent will be decided today in a clash between J. Norman Anderson Jr. of Dartmouth and Raymond Antignat of Columbia, who survived quarter-final play in yesterday's competition.

Dunn dropped only 11 games in four sets in sweeping through his quarter-final and semi-final opposition. He made short work of Abrams, winning 6—1, 6—3, and then, after a shaky start, trounced Thompson, 8—4, 6—3.

Anderson, second seeded in the tournament, had the toughest time of any of the survivors. He was forced into a 20-game first set against Charles Masterson of Long Island University, and only after solving his opponent's smartly executed net attacks did he win, 11—9, 6—3.

Antignat, seeded third, came through with an impressive triumph over Jesse Greenberg of City College of New York by a 6—4, 6—0 margin.

Before battling Dunn in the semi-finals, Thompson, resident of St. Louis playing out of the University of Virginia, had provided the tournament with its first upset in the quarterfinals. Seeded seventh, he won out handily against Joseph Merkle of St. John's University of Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

Dunn's two victories during the day advanced Pennsylvania to a tie for first place with Columbia for the team trophy, each with six points. New York University and Long Island trailed with five each.

Football Coaches Tackle Gridiron Rules Proposals

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP)—The door was open to a grammar class for some of the nation's leading football coaches today. Meeting in annual session, the rules committee of the American Football Coaches Association had before it suggestions—heard before—to make the gridiron game's rule book more readable.

In a secret huddle, the coaches sought clarification of the rules as well as considering some major changes, in which football would adopt tactics of the professionals.

Return of the goal posts to the goal line and legalization of forward passes from any point behind the line of scrimmage were among chief suggestions, and Gil Dobie, Boston College coach, meanwhile crusaded in behalf of improved English in the code.

"The football rules book," said Dobie, former Cornell tutor, "is shot through with ambiguities, grammatical redundance and poor choice of words, making clean-cut and consistent interpretation difficult for coach, player and official."

Despite suggestions for opening up the game, the coaches in general indicated that any recommended rules changes would be mild in character. The forward pass interference rule, however, was prominent on the docket

Harry Kipke of Michigan, association president, regarded the rules as being "in pretty good shape." Lou Little of Columbia recently advised against major changes.

Recommendations of the coaches committee go to the national football rules committee for final action.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP) — Babe Ruth, who discovered three years ago he actually was born Feb. 6, 1895, instead of Feb. 7, 1894, is 42 tomorrow . . . The Babe's consuming ambition no longer is to manage a big league club, since the magnates have made it clear they don't want him, but to crack 70 at golf, his favorite pastime . . . He has already joined the hole-in-one club. . . .

Arguments still rage over relative achievements of Ruth and Ty Cobb as baseball's greatest . . . Connie Mack, who studied both in prime, unhesitatingly rates Ty as tops . . . Cobb's place as king of base-stealers, with 892 in 24 years, seems as safe as Ruth's home-run total, 714 in 22 seasons . . . Ty outhit Babe .367 to .342 and hung up 90 records before retiring . . . More than 50 of these marks have been displaced, however, and Ruth now tops record-holders, with 45 for regular season, 31 in World Series play . . . Babe's clouting exploits, with aid of livelier ball, helped him draw $1,000,000 in salaries to Cobb's estimated $400,000; but Ty has bigger income now, due to thriftier investments. . . .

This may explain why we have music with track meets: Charley Fenske plays clarinet, George Varoff bass violin, and Archie San Romani toots cornet . . . Dave Albritton, Ohio State's high jump ace, won university heavyweight title . . . Art Hirst, ex-Syracusan, who coaches Elmira (N. Y.) high schools, has produced six sectional championship basketball teams and his footballers finished last two seasons unbeaten, including post-season victory for 1935 eleven at Miami, Fla. . . . Brutus Hamilton has a sophomore sprint sensation at University of California in Bob Prick, credited with 9.6s for 100 yards as state schoolboy champ.

College Swimming Result

Harvard 55, Dartmouth 20.

Official National League Schedule for 1937

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays]

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	ABROAD
BOSTON		April 26, 27 May 29, **30** July 12, 13 Aug. 20, *21*, **22** Sept. [**6**, *6*]	April 23, *24*, **25** July 2, 3 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. **5**, 27, 28	April 28, 29, 30 May [**31**, **31**], June 1 July **4** Sept. 3, *4*, *5*, **26**	May 21, *22* June 22, 23, 24 July 30, *31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 18, 19, 20 June 25, *26*, **27** July 27, 28, 29 Sept. **19**, 20	May **23**, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, 7, **8** Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 25, 26, 27 June 18, *19*, **20** Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, *18*	Decoration Day at Philadelphia; Labor Day at Brooklyn
BROOKLYN	May 14, *15*, **16** June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 13, *14*, **15** Sept. 29, 30		April 28, 29, 30 May [**31**, **31**], June 1 July **4** Sept. 3, *4*, *5*, **26**	April 23, *24*, **25** July 2, 3 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. **5**, 27, 28	May 25, 26, 27 June 18, *19*, **20** Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, *18*	May **23**, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, 7, **8** Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 18, 19, 20 June 25, *26*, **27** July 27, 28, 29 Sept. **19**, 20	May 21, *22* June 22, 23, 24 July 30, *31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 21, 22, 23	Decoration Day at New York
NEW YORK	May *1*, **2**, 3 July [**5**, **5**] Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 10 *11*, **12**	April 20, 21, 22 July 9, *10*, **11** Sept. 8, 9 Oct. 1, *2*, **3**		April 26, 27 May *29*, **30** July 12, 13 Aug. 20, *21*, **22** Sept. 29, 30	May **23**, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, 7, **8** Sept. 14 15, 16	May 25, 26, 27 June 18, *19*, **20** Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, *18*	May 21, *22* June 22, 23, 24 July 30, *31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 18, 19, 20 June 25, *26*, **27** July 27, 28, 29 Sept. **19**, 20	Independence Day at Boston
PHILADELPHIA	Apr. [**19**, **19**], 21, 22 July 9, *10*, **11** Sept. 6, 8 Oct. *2*, **3**	May *1*, **2**, 3 July [**5**, **5**] Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 10, *11*, **12**	May 14, *15*, **16** June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 13, *14*, **15** Sept. [**6**, **6**]		May 18, 19, 20 June 25, *26*, **27** July 27, 28, 29 Sept. **19**, 20	May 21, *22* June 22, 23, 24 July 30, *31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 25, 26, 27 June 18, *19*, **20** Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, *18*	May **23**, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, 7, **8** Sept. 14, 15, 16	Patriot's Day at Boston; Independence Day at Brooklyn; Labor Day at N. Y.
PITTSBRGH	May **9**, 10, 11 June 2, 3, 4 July 23, *24*, **25** Aug. 24, 25	May 4, 5, 6 June 11, *12*, **13** July 20, 21, 22 Aug. **29**, 30	May 12, 13 June *8*, **9**, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, *28*	May 7, *8* June 8, 9, 10 July *17*, **18**, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2		May *1*, **2**, 3 May [**31**, **31**] June 29, 30, July 1 Sept. 34, *35*, **26**	April 20, 21, 22 July 2, 3, 4 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. *4*, **5**	April 26, 27, 28 May 28, 29, **30** Aug. 13, *14*, **15** Sept. [**6**, **6**]	Decoration Day at Cincinnati; Labor Day at St. Louis
CINCINNATI	May 7, *8* June 8, 9, 10 July *17*, **18**, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 12, 13 June *8*, **9**, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, *28*	May 4, 5, 6 June 11, *12*, **13** July 20, 21, 22 Aug. **29**, 30	May **9**, 10, 11 June 2, 3, 4 July 23, *24*, **25** Aug. 24, 25	April 23, *24*, **25** July [**5**, **5**] Sept 8, 9, 10 Oct. 1, *2*, **3**		April 26, 27, 28 May 28, 29, **30** Aug. 13, *14*, **15** Sept. [**6**, **6**]	April 29, 30 July 9, *10*, **11** Aug 17, 18, 19 Sept. *11*, **12**, 13	Independence Day at Pittsburgh; Labor Day at Chicago
CHICAGO	May 12, 13 June *5*, **6**, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, *28*	May 7, *8* June 8, 9, 10 July *17*, **18**, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May **9**, 10, 11 June 2, 3, 4 July 23, *24*, **25** Aug. 24, 25	May 4, 5, 6 June 11, *12*, **13** July 20, 21, 22 Aug. **29**, 30	April 29, 30 July 9, *10*, **11** Aug 17, 18, 19 Sept. *11*, **12**, 13	May *15*, **16**, 17 July 12 Aug. 20, *21*, **22** Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30		April 23, *24*, **25** May [**31**, **31**] June 29, 30, July 1 Sept. 34, *35*, **26**	Decoration Day at St. Louis
ST. LOUIS	May 4, 5, 6 June 11, *12*, **13** July 20, 21, 22 Aug. **29**, 30	May **9**, 10, 11 June 2, 3, 4 July 23, *24*, **25** Aug. 24, 25	May 7, *8* June 8, 9, 10 July *17*, **18**, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 12, 13 June *5*, **6**, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, *28*	May 14, *15*, **16** July 12, 13 Aug. 20, 21, **22** Sept. 38, 29, 30	April 20, 21, 22 July 2, 3, 4 Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 4, **5**	May *1*, **2** July [**5**, **5**] Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 Oct. 1, *2*, **3**		Independence Day at Chicago
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Patriot's Day Independence Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoraiton Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	*ALL STAR GAME AT WASHINGTON JULY 7*

The amusement group which regularly appears on this page will be found on Page 11 in this edition.

Where to Dine

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Rise of 157 P. C. In FHA Business In 1936 Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Business totaling $1,350,157,149 was transacted by the Federal Housing Administration up to Jan. 1, 1937, according to a report by the FHA. This business included mortgages selected for appraisal, commitments to insure large scale housing propects and modernization and repair notes insured.

Approximately $810,000,000 of this was transacted during the year 1936.

These figures are contained in the annual report submitted to Congress by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator.

Sharp Gai nin 1936

On Jan. 1, 1937, home mortgages accepted for insurance reached a total of 151,758, with a value of $609,044,017. Of this total $439,449,153 were accepted for insurance during 1936, representing a gain of 157 per cent over 1935.

Mortgages on large-scale housing projects approved up to Jan. 1 amounted to $41,141,000.

Modernization and repair notes numbering 1,326,102, amounting to $500,220,642, were insured up to Jan. 1. Of this amount $246,149,913 were insured during 1936, a gain of 10 per cent over 1935.

The report estimated that the Better Housing Campaign sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration generated over $2,000,000,000 worth of modernization and repair work, which does not show in its own records.

Check-ups have disclosed that for every dollar of repair work insured by the Federal Housing Administration, approximately $4 was spent on jobs paid for in cash or financed by other methods.

The entire program of the Federal Housing Administration, it is estimated, has created the equivalent of at least one year's work for 2,000,000 men. In many localities, where formerly there was much unemployment among building workers, shortages of skilled labor are now being reported.

FHA Does Not Lend

It was emphasized that the Federal Housing Administration lends no money. The business on its books represents private capital suppplied by banks and other lending institutions to finance the construction of new homes, to refinance homes already built, and for the repair and modernization of old structures.

The total operating cost of the Housing Administration to the National Government from its beginning up to January 1 was $23,454,886.24. This does not include insurance claims paid to lending institutions on defaulted modernization and repair notes which are paid from a separate insurance fund established by the National Housing Act. Up to January 1st these insurance claims, less collections and repossessed property, amounted to $5,375,504.

New Van Sweringen Commander Is Seen Unifying the 'Empire'

WASHINGTON (AP)—An application to the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated that George A. Ball, new commander of the Van Sweringen railroad empire, may knit the system's sprawling corporate structure into a more directly controlled organization.

The C. & O., crack road in the Van Sweringen setup, asked authority to wipe out an intermediate link in its control over the Nickel Plate and Erie Railroads.

Under the proposal, the C. & O. would acquire from its subsidiary, the Virginia Transportation Corporation, stocks which would give it control of the Nickel Plate and Erie.

It would pay $550,000 plus interest for the shares, and after the transaction would own 75 per cent of the Nickel Plate and 55 per cent of the Erie stock.

ICC officials declined comment on the proposal, but in other railroad circles it was interpreted as possibly the first of a series of moves to simplify the criss-crossing corporate organization which the Van Sweringens built to rule their rail holdings.

Sears, Roebuck's Fiscal Year Sales Break All Records

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company's gross sales for the fiscal year which ended Jan. 29 broke all company records, it was reported.

Sales for the period Jan. 30, 1936, to Jan. 29, 1937, totaled $526,292,136, an increase of 26.2 per cent compared with the previous year.

Sales for the 13th period, from Jan. 2 to Jan. 29, totaled $30,576,843, an increase of 19.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, also a new record.

The previous sales volume record was established in 1929 at $443,553,640.

On the basis of sales during the 1935 fiscal year Sears reported net profit of $21,519,000, equal to $4.15 a share, the best earning record since 1929.

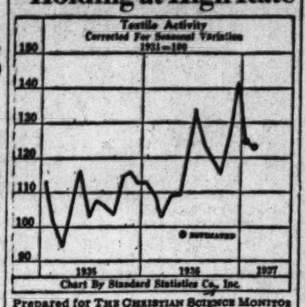
N. Y. Midtown Hudson Tunnel Contract Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The contract for construction of the second tube of the Midtown Hudson Tunnel has been awarded by the Commissioners of the Port of New York authority to Mason & Hanger Co., for $8,764,003, it was announced today.

The commission's announcement said the rock tunnel portion of the tube would be lined with structural steel and that the bid for doing the work was below estimates.

Textile Activity Seen Holding at High Rate



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aggregate textile operations have not yet been materially affected by unseasonable weather, strikes and floods.

Indeed, the backlog of unfilled business is estimated to be sufficient to maintain textile operations at approximately the current rate through the remainder of the first quarter, barring important cancellations or requests for deferred deliveries.

Both the cotton goods and rayon yarn divisions should maintain virtual capacity operations through this period, while a comparatively high rate of production in the silk and woolen trades is also in prospect.

United Fruit Net In 1936 Equal To $4.87 a Share

United Fruit Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, which shows net profit of $14,176,995 after all charges, including depreciation and taxes. On the outstanding 2,906,000 shares of capital stock net is equal to $4.87 a share. This compares with net for 1935 of $10,359,222, or $3.54 a share.

Balance sheet as of Jan. 2, 1937, shows current assets of $59,695,138, including cash of $31,607,612 and United States Government securities at cost, $13,638,595 (market value was $13,859,807); current liabilities, $10,681,410, and net working capital, $49,013,728. This compares with working capital of $45,664,140 a year ago.

Financial Position Strong

President Francis R. Hart states in the report that in United States Government securities and cash the company had on hand at the end of the year, exclusive of the insurance fund, $45,246,205, an increase over the last year of $3,939,359.

The insurance fund was increased from $10,000,000 to $11,750,000.

A total of $7,084,430 has been appropriated for capital expenditure during 1937 to which should be added $2,818,235 for capital work previously authorized.

During the year the company paid $1,140,187 against the principal of the United States Government loan for ship building purposes, leaving the outstanding balance of principal at $7,189,187.

There were fewer banana losses from tropical storms and floods during 1936 than in several preceding years. Cultivations were maintained at a high degree of efficiency and a sufficient supply of fruit was available for the increasing demands of American markets.

More Bananas Shipped

The company shipped 52,988,963 stems of bananas during the year or 1,092,826 stems more than in 1935.

In its Great White Fleet of 96 ships, company records indicate that 52,604 passengers and 886,831 tons of general cargo were carried besides company fruit and other products.

The company has 34,913 stockholders.

Declared dividends in 1936 were $12,350,483.75 or $4.25 a share as against $8,717,987.25 or $3 a share in 1935.

The raw sugar crop, limited by Cuban legislation, was 736,552 bags, as compared with 810,656 bags last year. After the completion of the raw sugar quota of 736,552 bags and 4,283,647 gallons of blackstrap molasses, the company was permitted to grind additional cane for inverted molasses, from which it produced 21,780,726 gallons and which left the fields in excellent condition for the 1937 crop. The Revere Sugar Refinery operated normally throughout the year with satisfactory results.

Standard Brands Net $1.12 Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net income of $14,727,449 after depreciation, Federal and foreign income taxes, surtax on undistributed earnings and other charges, but before profit and loss items, is reported by Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries for the year 1936.

The income is equivalent after deducting dividends on the $7 preferred stock, to $1.12 a share on 12,645,423 shares of common stock. Net income in 1935 was $12,744,963, or 93 cents a common share.

The company had a net income of $3,494,891 in the last quarter of 1936, equal after preferred dividends, to 26 cents a common share. This compares with $3,764,640, or 29 cents a common share, in the third quarter and $3,669,532, or 28 cents a share in the December quarter of 1935.

Current assets on Dec. 31, including $9,704,606 cash, United States and Canadian Government bonds, were $40,799,434 and current liabilities $7,411,099. At the close of the previous year cash, government and other marketable securities amounted to $17,379,474; current assets, $39,087,459, and current liabilities, $4,781,455. Inventories increased to $24,801,099 from $16,159,392 the year before.

Retail Business Up 10 to 15 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Showing surprising vitality, the resumption of consumer buying in the retail trade during the past week extended to nearly all departments, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

Lessening of more aggravated flood threats, continues the report, enabled most divisions of the trade to recover a steadier degree of equilibrium. Thus, following the brief interruption, retail distribution has resumed its advance, with a strong rebound evident in districts for rush shipments of staples and commitments further into the spring season.

Promotional Sales

"Of the promotional events," says the report, "furniture and home-furnishings were featured, surrounded by dress fabrics of silk and rayon washable prints, knitted suits, three-piece, tweed travel ensembles, and fur coats. Men's suits and overcoats moved more rapidly, in spite of the narrow mark-downs, retailers counting on carry-overs to bring higher prices next fall.

"Response was generous to final clearances of luggage, lamps, china dinner services, glassware, and Oriental rugs. Staple dry goods, groceries, and hardware, as well as shoes and work clothing contributed heavily to the bulkier sales.

"Clear weather and a drop in temperatures resulted in many of the key cities recording largest sales by 3 to 8 per cent than in the week preceding," says the report. "As the increase was wider at centers where the recession of high waters permitted a resumption of retail activity, the estimated gain in volume for the country, as a whole, was extended to 10 to 15 per cent over that for the comparative 1936 week.

"Broadening of purchasing power in the New England States carried retail sales 18 to 21 per cent over last year's. The East was in the vanguard of improvement for the week, exceeding the 1936 comparative total by 15 to 25 per cent.

"For the Middle West retail sales ranged from 10 to 20 per cent more than a year ago, excluding the territory still inundated. With a gain of about 8 per cent for the week, volume in the Northwest went ahead of 1936 by 13 to 18 per cent.

"With the passing of the protracted warm and rainy spell, sales in the South rose 15 to 18 per cent from last year's. As many country sections were completely marooned, the increase for the Southwest was reduced to 5 to 8 percent.

Wholesale Buying

"Upward revisions of estimates on potential spring trade in the most seriously affected flood zones of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys resulted in freer buying in the principal wholesale markets this week. Restoration of train schedules and reopening of highways permitted retailers to make postponed trips, and enabled accumulated shipments to be expedited.

"Even though the peak of the initial spring buying movement has been passed, certainty of price advances sustained interest in women's apparel, dress accessories, men's clothing and furnishings, piece goods, shoes, linens, cotton prints, and staple dry goods, carrying the wholesale volume 18 to 22 per cent over the 1936 comparative," concludes the report.

Your Income Tax

This is the eleventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Exemption Allowed Head of a Family

A head of a family is defined by income-tax regulations as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." The exemption allowed a head of a family is $2500. The phrase "in one household" may be interpreted as meaning the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, hotel, etc.

Under certain circumstances it is not necessary that the taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof during the entire taxable year in order that the taxpayer may be allowed the exemption. If the common home is maintained and the parent is away on business or a child is away at school or on a visit, the exemption is allowable. Moreover, if a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere, the exemption still applies. If however, without necessity, the dependent makes his home elsewhere, the benefactor is not the head of a family.

The same rule is applicable to the term "living together" in the case of a husband and wife. If occasionally and temporarily the husband is away on business or the wife on a visit, the common home being maintained, the $2500 exemption still applies. The unavoidable absence of husband or wife at a sanatorium does not preclude the exemption. But if the husband continuously makes his home at one place and the wife at another, they are not living together within the meaning of the revenue act.

Amott Baker & Co. Opens Branch Office in Boston

The opening of a Boston office of Amott Baker & Co., Inc., under the direction of James P. Rohrbach has been announced. The firm with headquarters in New York and branches in Buffalo and Philadelphia conducts a general investment business, specializing in real estate bonds.

The company has for a number of years maintained a statistical compilation of real estate issues known as the Amott-Baker index.

Bank Share Advance Reflects Factor of Firmer Money Rates

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bank stocks here have had a remarkable rise in the last month. The American Banker's index of bank shares, which is to this group as the Dow-Jones index is to the industrials and rails, has risen 17 per cent since New Year's, an unusual rate of advance even by comparison with the early stages of the recovery, when percentage advances in any group of equities are usually the highest.

Immediate explanation of the rise is of course the general firming of short term money rates. Since the announcement that there would be an increase in member bank reserve requirements, both long-term and short-term interest rates have advanced, but by far the sharper advance has been in the short-term category. This concatenation is, of course, highly advantageous to the banks. It is to their immediate gain for short-term rates to rise, for commercial banking is a short-term business. On the other hand it is to their immediate disadvantage for long-term rates to rise, because this automatically means a decline in the market value of the high grade bonds with which they have been loading up in recent years.

Bill Rates Steadily Rise

Bank discount rates on Treasury bill offerings have risen steadily since December. Rates on bankers' bills were marked up under the microscope by 1-16 per cent in mid-January and a further increase is discussed. Rumors persist around the Street that call money rates will be marked up to 1½ per cent from the present 1 per cent, and the general feeling appears to be that the banks could at least get away with a mark-up to 1¼ per cent.

On the other hand, the losses which the banks seem likely to suffer from the rise in long-term money rates and corresponding decline in the prices of gilt-edged bonds have so far been trifling and do not seem likely to be important for at least a long time to come. They are heavy holders of Government bonds. At the end of December the ratio of Government bonds held to portfolio for some of the leading banks was:

First National	45 per cent
Bankers Trust	47 per cent
New York Trust	45 per cent
Corn Exchange	40 per cent
Irving	38 per cent
Manufacturers Trust	38 per cent
Chase	34 per cent
Bk. of N. Y. & Trust	32 per cent
National City	31 per cent

Short Term Investments Big

But the government securities held by these banks are in general of quite short maturity. They are just long enough for bankers to be slightly sensitive on the score. Bring up the subject with a downtown banker and he will hasten to explain how short are the maturities of government issues held by his bank. A recent article in the New York Sun gave the percentages of government securities maturing in five years, held by big local banks, as follows:

Chase	90 per cent
National City	78 per cent
Guaranty	74 per cent
First National	45 per cent
N. Y. Trust	75 per cent
Central Hanover	85 per cent

In general it may be said that the New York banks are holding governments now much as insurance companies hold securities, to be retained to maturity. Local holdings are much shorter and hence more liquid on the average than in the interior. Since Christmas time the Federal Reserve member banks have cut their holdings of government securities by $189,000,000 to $3,919,000,000.

In any case the decline in high-grade bonds has not been sufficient to touch the banks. Their holdings are mostly carried at par or market, whichever is lower, and high-grade bonds are way above par, since the yields are now the lowest on record.

Another favorable influence on the price of bank shares has been of course the pleasing tone of the year-end reports, most of which were made at stockholders' meetings in the middle of January. The banks reported substantial recoveries on securities which, after being marked down to realistic depression levels a few years ago, were sold last year at substantially higher than these low book values. These recoveries, however, were of course expected, and of course are not regularly recurring items. They will last only as long as the rise in second-grade bonds lasts, and there are warnings already afloat that some inferior bonds are now being rated—and priced in the market—as high-grade bonds.

Operating Earnings Higher

The real surprise in the annual reports was the slight improvement in operating earnings. These are the net product of subtracting from the interest and service charges received by the banks, the cost of doing business. The revenues are, of course, in large part derived from interest on commercial loans and investments, and interest rates were a shade lower in general during 1936 than in 1935. The improved showing of the banks was therefore chiefly due to two causes. They cut operating costs; and they lengthened the maturities of their bond holdings. The cost reductions have been due, among other things, to the installation of new and faster multiple bookkeeping devices. Bank wages are said to be still considerably below 1929 levels.

In addition, the prohibition of interest on demand deposits (New York Clearing House members have $10,000,000,000 of net demand deposits against only $600,000,000 of time deposits) has saved the banks a great deal of money. The Federal Reserve Board's recent Regulation Q, "defining" interest, tightens up on any effort to get round this prohibition by concealing interest payments in the form of free services, etc. The regulation was to go into effect Feb. 1, but has been postponed to May 1.

It is not expected that the rise in reserve requirements will cramp the New York banks. Having had ample notice, they have been preparing for it since December by sale of government securities. The market for "federal funds," i. e., for reserves at the Federal Reserve Bank, has firmed up somewhat and probably will become still firmer, while some actual rediscounting may soon appear. On the other hand, the narrowing down of the margin of excess reserves will probably lead to a revival of the acceptance market, which has been moribund while the banks found it easier to make straight commercial loans on the strength of their excess reserves than to accept trade paper and sell it in the open market. Of further benefit to the banks will be the possible further increase in commercial loans, which rose nearly 25 per cent during 1936.

Norfolk & Western Taxes Equal 42 P. C. of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Norfolk and Western Railway said it "paid 42 cents in taxes for every dollar it paid in wages" during 1936 and warned that "no permanent prosperity can be obtained if the cost of government is permitted to threaten the very existence of industry and commerce."

The railway said its total tax bill last year increased from $8,840,000 to $13,730,000, or more than 55 per cent, and that its federal taxes jumped from $3,980,000 to $8,600,000, an increase of 116 per cent, while gross business increased "only 22 per cent."

"No railroad or other industry, however sound financially, can stay in business if taxes continue to soar at the present rate," the statement said.

Denmark Foreign Trade Shows Good Increase in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Cattle and fresh eggs are now Denmark's most flourishing exports. In the last 10 months of 1936 the export of cattle rose from 76,000 head to 145,000, and of eggs from 48,000,000 score to 56,000,000 score.

There was an increase in butter of 6 per cent, while the export of horses, cheese, barley, red and white cabbage and potatoes also rose. There was a fall in pork of 20,000 tons (approximately 11 per cent).

On the whole, Denmark's foreign trade in 1936 was considered satisfactory. The export of goods to France and England was above the average, while commercial agreements were made with Poland and Italy. These to some extent offset the loss of trade which Denmark has sustained through the civil war in Spain.

Total export of Danish goods in 1936 was $246,155,555. The value of re-exported goods exceeded $9,500,000, while Denmark imported $267,666,666 worth of goods. Exports were $11,875,777 above those of 1935.

The returns of home industry were somewhat affected by a labor strike in the early part of the year, but they pulled up during later months. Important changes were carried out in the banking world. The National Bank changed in the course of the year from a private share company into a self-owned institution known as Denmark's National Bank, while the state sold to private shareholders 25 per cent of its holding of $11,111,111 in the shares of The Country Bank (Landmandsbank).

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Copper production is once again free from restriction; and the price is rising toward twice the depression low. But the mining of copper is now distributed in a very different fashion from that of the last boom period. In 1929 the United States mined 50 per cent of the world's production; in 1934 it accounted for only 17 per cent. In 1929 Northern Rhodesia produced only 0.3 per cent of the world total, against nearly 12 per cent in 1934.

This change was greatly encouraged by the price-raising policies of Copper Exporters, Inc., formed in October, 1926, to keep up the price and protect the American market from cheaper supplies. The American price at the time of formation of the cartel was 14.40 cents a pound. By April, 1929, it had been pushed up to 24.38 cents. In 1932 the cartel was dead, and copper was down to 4 cents a pound. During the period of high prices there was a rapid development of the African fields. During the previous decade the Chilean field, which has the largest ore reserve in the world, estimated at 700,000,000 tons with an average copper content of 2.12 per cent, had been developed by American interests. Thanks to higher grade ores, cheaper labor, and greater ease of working, both Chilean and African fields in Rhodesia and Belgian Congo can produce copper with profit at a lower price than the American fields.

Restriction Plan

But despite the advantages of low costs, the non-American producers adopted a restriction scheme of their own in 1935, a step which was made advisable in part by the consequences of the NRA copper code. The code fixed the American domestic price at 9 cents a pound, and required the whole of the current quota to be absorbed before stocks could be sold. This encouraged a rapid increase in exports of non-Eagle copper; copper exported from American custom smelters rose from 124,805 short tons in 1933 to 262,366 in 1934. The price of copper, c. i. f. European ports fell from £34 per ton early in 1934 to £26 in the autumn of the same year.

The restriction scheme adopted in 1935 applied to producers who accounted for about 75 per cent of the non-American production. Canada was not included; her copper is produced very largely as a by-product of nickel production, and is therefore a source of powerful competition. Copper stocks at the time the scheme was started amounted to about five months' supply at the current rate of consumption. The initial restriction was to 70 per cent of the current output which was then for the Rhodesian fields about 50 to 60 per cent of capacity output.

Prices Not Forced

It has been maintained consistently by the Rhodesian producers that they had no desire to force up prices to a level at which substitute metals could become competitors; repeated reference has been made to the need of expanding production and consumption at a reasonable price rather than rushing up prices on a lower production. And consistent with this policy the permissible output was rapidly stepped up from 70 per cent of standard tonnages in July of 1936 to 105 per cent in November. Despite this rapid increase the price went ahead with equal speed, and when the restriction limitations were discarded this week standard copper was quoted at £54 a long ton, against £36 last July, an average of £32 for 1935, or £30.3 for 1934 and of £75.5 for 1929.

In London this rapid rise in prices is attributed to the temporarily successful operations of speculators in the commodity. Stocks of refined copper are now about equal to two months' consumption at present levels.

Producers are sold out for some time ahead, and available free supplies have been cornered by speculators. This is true both in England and in the United States. And it does not seem to be anticipated that there will be any immediate drop in prices, since some time will elapse before any substantial increase in output can be obtained. The limit put on the increase obtainable in the near future is of the order of 20 per cent; beyond that new development will be necessary.

Consumption Rises

But a very different view is taken of the longer run position. World consumption in 1936, at around 1,700,000 long tons, was still below the 1929 record figure of 1,942,000 tons. But while the American share of this had dropped between 1929-1935 by over 50 per cent, from 1,000,000 tons to 470,000, consumption in the rest of the world had risen by about 30 per cent. It is anticipated that there will be a substantial increase in consumption in America during the coming year; but the American market is isolated behind a 4ct tariff wall. And it is estimated that although demand in the outside world will continue to increase, production can be greatly increased from present levels at much below the present price of copper. One estimate has it that Canada, Chile and Africa could produce 1,100,000 short tons per annum at £20 per ton or under. 1935 production in these areas was about 700,000 tons. And evidence that the Russian producers do not need any £54 a ton to induce a greatly increased output is found in the figure of £38 to £40 a ton suggested by the companies themselves as about the right level.

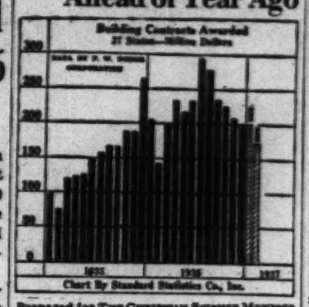
A further check on the price may be provided by the possibility of increasing the output of secondary copper. Output in America of such recovered old copper rose from 187,700 short tons in 1932 to 292,500 in 1934, at which time it exceeded the annual output of new copper. Retreated brass provides another source of supply suitable for some purposes, and in the background lurks aluminum ready to take over the job when copper begins to fancy itself too highly.

Britain in Rhodesia

Since the African fields are sitting pretty, it is natural that British investors should be interested mainly in the Rhodesian companies. The Roan Antelope Company owns the Roan Antelope mine, with ore reserves put at 106,000,000 short tons. This was the first Rhodesian mine to go into production. The Rhokana company owns N'Kana, with a reserve of 127,000,000 tons, and N'Changa, with 143,000,000 tons of ore estimated to average 4.7 per cent copper, the highest in the Rhodesian fields. Operations in this last mine are suspended, but the possibility of future exploitation is an item in establishing the market price of the securities which may benefit. Of the mines owned by the Mufulira company the Mufulira is the largest, with a 116,000,000-ton ore reserve. These three operating companies are tied up in a complicated financial network. Thus the Rhodesian Selection Trust has a 64 per cent interest in Mufulira and a substantial holding in Roan Antelope. Rhokana has a 32 per cent interest in Mufulira. Rhodesian Anglo-American owns directly or through Bwana M'Kuba some 44 per cent of Rhokana.

The price of these companies' securities has naturally rocketed skyward. Rhokana £1 shares were quoted at £5¾ in May, 1934, and at £14 in mid-January of this year. Roan Antelope 5s shares were 29s. 6d. at the earlier date, 80s. at the latter. With copper at an average price through the year of £40, it is estimated that Roan Antelope would earn about 70 per cent on its capital, Rhokana about 55 per cent. At present market prices the yield calculated on the last declared dividends would be only 1.25 per cent for Rhokana, and 1.75 per cent for Roan Antelope. This is good evidence of the sort of loot the market expects in the future.

Building Contracts Ahead of Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building contract awards, particularly the residential division, show improvement. New residential contracts in the first three weeks of January were up about 65 per cent from the similar period last year, while non-residential awards were some 15 per cent higher.

The gain in the latter division is especially significant, in that it reflects a greater proportion of undertakings financed by commercial and industrial interests, as opposed to federally sponsored projects.

The trend is likely to become more pronounced during coming months, and a gradual further expansion in non-residential commitments is indicated, despite the steady curtailment of federal appropriations for public buildings and other projects.

Cattle Prices Rise Past Week In Narrow Mart

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Killers fought the fat cattle market early this week but finally were compelled to reinstate part of last week's sharp declines. In fact, choice and prime steers are now selling as high as any time this season, the top having again reached $14.50, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

In a general way the steer market closed 25-50 cents higher, but many good to near-choice steers gained 75 cents. All other killing classes displayed price betterment even if the general market was a forced affair because of a very unsatisfactory, narrow, sluggish dressed beef market.

Not only fat cattle but hogs and lambs made a much better showing. Sharply abridged runs were the main stimulating factors in these species as in cattle. Thus all livestock shot forward under the stimulus of small runs rather than any basic betterment in the dressed product. This may suggest that current live prices are insecure, especially if receipts show marked expansion, a development likely to happen because of the high cost of corn and other grains and grain substitutes.

Hogs advanced 30-40 cents, with instances 50 cents higher. The few sows running closed 15-25 cents higher, a similar gain featuring common and medium grade pigs, most of these having been southern bred.

Fed lambs reached $10.85. The trade closed active, with bulk of natives and fed offerings at $10.50 and $10.75. At the best time lambs scaling 103 pounds upward sold at $10.35-$10.60. Colorado and other western feeding areas are now the main source of supply.

Both western and native slaughter ewes sold up to $6, bulk going at $4.50-$6. Approximately 45,000 less lambs arrived at seven markets than a week earlier.

Strictly choice and prime steers sold at $13.60-$14.50. Good to near-choice kinds $10.50-$12.75. Common and medium grades went almost entirely on killer account at $7.50 to $9, replacement buyers failing to support the market by buying half-fat cattle. However, a few loads with weight went back to the country at $8.75 and $8.80.

Bond Values Show Decline in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange reports that the 1405 bond issues listed have a par value of $46,591,515,045 as of Feb. 1 and a total market value of $45,113,047,758. As of Jan. 1 there were 1409 issues aggregating $46,280,123,462 par value, which had a total market value of $45,053,593,776.

The average price per bond was $96.83 on Feb. 1, compared with $97.35 on Jan. 1. The total decline for the month was $59,453,982.

Aggregate market value of the various groups of listed bonds and the average price of each as of Feb. 1 follows:

	Market Value.	Average Price.
U. S. Government	$25,876,936,771	$106.88
Foreign government	2,381,338,975	69.29
Autos and accessories	9,883,161	101.47
Financial	209,158,458	102.47
Chemical	99,296,720	104.39
Building	33,220,441	95.22
Electrical equip. mfg.	12,282,075	105.63
Food	249,707,850	103.97
Rubber and tires	158,301,804	104.57
Amusements	81,037,284	101.01
Land and realty	15,518,720	42.32
Machinery and metals	50,516,594	102.26
Mining (exclud'g iron)	158,379,881	74.30
Petroleum	425,050,494	100.18
Paper and publishing	74,715,515	100.63
Retail merchandising	18,397,437	97.39
Railway and equipm't	9,163,101,250	85.23
Steel, iron and coke	503,906,181	105.05
Textile	9,553,124	68.98
Gas & electric (oper.)	2,483,837,997	105.27
Gas & electric (hold.)	186,890,561	94.73
Communication (cable, tel. and radio)	1,015,319,587	105.35
Miscellaneous utilities	468,861,159	78.33
Business & office equip	22,460,600	112.00
Shipping services	34,459,573	73.15
Shipbuilding & oper.	18,060,088	78.55
Leather and boots	4,663,694	104.70
Tobacco	44,434,183	128.27
U. S. companies operating abroad	215,190,858	69.47
Foreign companies (includ. Cuba & Can.)	1,180,549,866	79.76
Miscel. businesses	6,008,750	109.25
All listed bonds	$45,113,047,758	$96.83

Cotton Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK—The membership of Leon H. Reid in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold last week to Thomas J. Beauchamp for another for $12,250, this price being $750 in advance of the previous sale.

Heavy European Buying Reverses Wheat Downtrend

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An active revival of wheat buying by continental European countries changed the picture in wheat quickly the past week, prices mounting rapidly under the impetus of support coming from reinstating longs, shorts and commission houses in general. From the low of $1.23⅝ for May made Jan. 28 there was an upturn of 7¼ cents on Friday of this week. Most of this advance came the past three days.

Prior to last week and throughout most of January there was an irregularly lower trend, based mainly on the heavy exports from Argentina. The fact that the January-February period is traditionally a bearish one, also had considerable sentimental effect, restricting buying.

Constructive Developments

The developments of the past week have been almost entirely of a constructive character, and the one thing that has been of paramount importance in other years—the normal pressure of unsold Argentine wheat—does not exist this year. Enormous buying by Italy, Germany and other countries in Europe has accounted for a large part of the Argentine surplus, which consequently will not have to be hedged.

Italy appears to have secured the bulk of its needs through her aggressive buying policy during the late fall. Recently Germany has stepped into the market, and still later Spain has been a heavy buyer, having authorized the importation of 11,000,000 bushels.

Argentine shipments were 7,930,000 bushels, and remaining stocks available for export are down to about 115,000,000 bushels. Australia shipped 2,626,000 bushels.

English millers who have counted on arrivals of large quantities of unsold Argentine wheat are becoming disturbed over the heavy Continental buying, and have been free buyers of Australian wheat and have also taken some Canadian and Argentine wheat. Indian crop conditions are causing concern as the essential monsoon is delayed.

Visible Stocks Decreasing

Receipts of wheat both in this country and in Canada are extremely small and visible stocks in both countries are decreasing steadily and substantially. Domestic old crop conditions appear decidedly strong, and recently mills which have been laggard in buying supplies have become much more active. Flour buying has been slow for two months.

Crop conditions show little change. In western Canada fall and winter precipitation has been above average, while it has been only fair in this country. There is not much of any snow covering over the winter wheat.

Corn and oats after declining sharply rallied moderately following the upturn in wheat. In both these grains, arrivals have been light and in the case of oats, stocks are decreasing rapidly.

Australian surplus stocks of wheat on Jan. 30 are estimated at 62,789,000 bushels against 78,921,000 bushels a year ago.

Germany has been a heavy buyer of Argentine corn the past week.

W. C. Teagle's Salary $125,000 Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, received $125,000 in compensation from the company during its last fiscal year.

The company's annual report filed with the Securities Commission disclosed that W. S. Parish, chairman of the board, received $112,500, while E. J. Sadler and C. C. Swain, vice-presidents, each received $90,833.

Other salaries revealed in annual reports to the commission follow:

National Dairy Products Corporation, New York—Thomas H. McInnerney, president, $108,680; L. A. Bomel, vice-president, $60,733; Wilbur S. Scott, vice-president, $40,640.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia—J. W. Van Dyke, chairman, $100,000; W. M. Irish, president, $75,000; R. D. Leonard, vice-president, $45,000.

Vanadium Corporation of America, New York—Alfred A. Corey Jr., president, $32,725; Beram D. Saklatwalla, vice-president, $13,590; Ward A. Miller, vice-president, $13,170.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 13
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)

Today	72.8	Prev. day	72.2
Month ago	71.6	Year Ago	60.4
1937 high	73.1	1937 low	69.1

Market Makes Sharp Recovery, With Rail Issues Prominent

Today's Sales 1,446,700

Prev. day	2,321,930
1937 vol to date	73,061,606
1936 vol to date	83,790,289

Securities Rally Up to Four Points Over Broad Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP) — The stock market had a quick change of heart today and prices rallied fractions to 4 points over a broad front.

Traders who unloaded yesterday, following the President's message to Congress advocating drastic reforms in the federal judiciary, hurried to replace commitments and found offerings limited.

Many traders took their cue from steels and rails which were in the forefront of the come-back. There was some late selling, but this was fairly well absorbed.

Transfers were around 1,500,000 shares.

Decline Seen as Technical

Most brokers were still of the opinion Friday's sharp reaction was partly in the nature of a technical correction due to the recent advance of the list into peak territory for the past five or six years.

Outstanding share gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Gulf States Steel, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway, Delaware & Hudson, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Bendix, Howe Sound, Inspiration Copper, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Peoples Gas, Allied Chemical, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Loew's, Lorillard, Armour, Wilson and Greyhound Corp.

There were a few backward issues such as American Telephone, American Can, Continental Can and North American. Narrow were General Electric, du Pont, Consolidated Edison, Goodrich, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Anaconda and Kennecott.

General Motors retrieved an early loss of nearly a point.

Buying in carriers was coincident with the release of a batch of highly favorable net operating income statements. Expanding profits for the packing corporations stimulated these stocks.

Bonds Tend Upward

Prices tended upward under small-scale buying in the bond market today.

Southern Railway 4s stepped briskly higher, accompanying a like move by the company's stock, on the report of increased operating results in the past month. "Katy" 5s and North Western 4½s were modest gainers.

Walworth 4s advanced sharply for one of the widest swings in the industrial section of the domestic list. These bonds were ahead more than 1½ points late in the session.

Utilities also worked higher with American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone 5s each adding a major fraction.

The U. S. Government group turned lower after yesterday's stand and losses ranged to 3-32.

South American and Italian issues both yielded a bit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Moderate rallying tendencies in a selected group of specialties and oils gave the curb market a generally higher appearance today.

McWilliams Dredging and Gulf Oil each gained a point, and fractional improvement was shown by Niagara Hudson, Northern States Power "A," Sunshine Mining, United Gas, Wayne Pump, American Cyanamid "B" and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

Electric Bond & Share, the most active issue, fluctuated around 24½, about unchanged from Friday's final prices. Pan American Airways was a backward performer, losing more than 2 points on moderate sales.

Other shares tilting backward for minor losses included St. Regis Paper, Sherwin-Williams, Venezuela Petroleum, American Gas & Electric and Great Atlantic & Pacific.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	+.61	+1.0	+.1	.6
Saturday	99.2	41.2	52.0	72.8
Previous day	98.6	40.2	51.9	72.2
Month ago	97.2	39.7	52.9	71.6
Year ago	78.7	35.1	49.0	60.4
1937 high	99.9	41.2	54.0	73.1
1937 low	94.1	37.8	51.0	69.1
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	+.1	—.1		
Saturday	97.8	104.1	102.1	73.6
Previous day	97.8	104.0	102.2	73.6
Month ago	98.6	104.3	102.5	73.0
Year ago	92.6	103.8	102.1	70.6
1937 high	99.4	104.4	102.8	74.2
1937 low	97.6	103.9	101.9	73.0
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5
10 Low Yield Bonds				
Saturday		111.8	111.8	111.8
Previous day—111.8				
Month ago	113.7	Year ago		110.9
1937 high	113.7	1937 low		111.8
1936 high	113.5	1936 low		110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low		86.8

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Feb. 4: Receipts, $24,083,629; expenditures, $32,865,972; balance, $1,692,093,377; customs receipts for the month, $5,698,313. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,499,910,469; expenditures, $4,329,013,130, including $1,745,629,301 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,829,102,622; gross debt, $34,550,475,143, an increase of $1,584,341 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,373,536,539, including $142,389,868 of inactive gold.

Kreuger & Toll Payment

NEW YORK—A distribution at the rate of $23.13 per $1000 principal amount of Kreuger & Toll secured debentures deposited will be made on Feb. 18 to holders of deposit certificates issued by the protective committee of which Grayson M.-P. Murphy is chairman, according to an announcement made by Mr. Murphy.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	6	68	67	68	
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	40	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	Feb 3
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Advance Rumely	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
80¼	73	Air Reduc (1a)	6	75¾	75	75¾	— ⅛
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	
4¾	3⅞	Allegh Corp	105	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
48½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	46	46	46	+1½
49¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	24	52	47½	52	+5
48½	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	7	47½	45½	47½	+3½
47¼	41½	Alleghap f	7	45½	43	45½	+3½
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	2	40	39½	40	
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	3	237	237	237	+2
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.50g)	3	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
19½	16½	Allied Stores (.20g)	92	19¼	18¾	19	+ ¼
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82	82	82	+1
83½	75½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	27	76⅞	76	75	+ ½
30½	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	3	37¼	36¾	37	— ½
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	9	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	+ ¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	2	42	41½	41½	Feb 5
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	4	111	110	111	+3
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	92	91⅞	92	+1
41⅜	38¼	Am Bank N (1.40e)	1	39½	38½	38½	+ ¼
72¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	2	72½	71⅞	72½	—
121	106	Am Can (4a)	18	106¾	105¾	106¼	— ¾
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167	167	167	+ ½
71	56	Am Car & Fd	10	69½	68½	68½	+1⅞
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	3	102½	102½	102½	Feb 5
84¾	72	Am Chain (4e)	11	84	82	84	+5
123¼	115	Am Chain pf (5)	3	125	123½	125	+5¾
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 4
19½	13⅝	Am Colortype	108	21⅝	19¾	21½	+2
28¾	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	2	32¼	31	32¼	+1¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	7	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	41	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	6	4	54	54	+ ¼
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	2	63½	63½	63½	+1¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	8	33	31½	32½	Feb 5
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	14	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	11	51	51	51	
4½	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25¾	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	2	24	24	24	+ ½
16⅜	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	5	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	11	57	56	57	+ ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	120	120	120	—3
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	20	24	23½	24	+ ¾
13⅜	11⅜	Am MA&Mel (.15g)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
65¼	50¼	Am Metal	4	63⅞	62¾	62⅞	+ ⅜
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 5
68	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	70	70	70	+2
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	42	13⅝	13¼	13½	
87½	78¾	Am P & L pf (6)	5	80½	78¾	80	Feb 5
72½	66½	Am P & L pf (5)	5	67	65½	65¾	Feb 5
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	70	29	27⅝	29	+1
35¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	32	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
28½	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	3	27	26½	27	+ ½
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	14	94	93¼	94	+ ⅛
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	151¾	151½	151½	Feb 5
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	7	106¾	106¼	106¼	Feb 5
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3a)	1	64	64	64	— ½
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (1e)	10	69⅜	68⅞	69⅜	+ ⅜
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	8	25¾	25½	25½	Feb 5
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	3	140⅞	140½	140½	— ½
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	24	24	24	— ¼
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	182¼	181½	182¼	— ¾
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	8	98¾	98	98½	Feb 5
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	2	98½	98½	98½	
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb 3
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	12	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	39	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	5	107	106	106	Feb 1
14⅞	9⅝	Am Woolen	13	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf	15	75½	74¾	75½	+1¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Am Zinc	159	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅞
100	100	Am Zinc pf	1	100	100	100	Jan 13
52	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	52½	51½	52½	+1½
57½	52⅛	Anaconda (1⅛e)	56	55	54	54⅞	+ ½
94⅞	84	Anaconda W&C (2a)	8	88	87	87	Feb 5
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	33¾	33	33	Feb 4
10	5½	APW Co	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 5
45½	41	Arch-Dan-M (3e)	9	45	44⅝	44⅝	
110½	103¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Feb 3
10¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	425	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅞
90⅞	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¾
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	98	98	98	Feb 5
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	16	66¼	66	66¼	+ ⅛
16	14	Arnold Const (½g)	19	16	15¾	16	— ¾
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	29	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	19⅛	As Dry Good	8	22⅛	22	22½	+ ⅞
101	98	As Dry G 1st pf (6)	*3	99	99	99	Feb 5
116	114	As DG 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
75⅝	69½	Atchison (2e)	12	74¾	73¼	74¾	+2¼
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
49⅝	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	82	51¼	48¼	51	+3
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	27	27	27	+ ½
44	40	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	3	40	40	40	Feb 5
35⅞	30½	Atl Refining (1a)	18	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ¼
116	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 5
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (2a)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	—2
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	1	17	17	17	Feb 5
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	35	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅜
9½	7½	Austin Nichols	5	9	8½	9	+ ¾
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	18	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ½
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	88	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅜
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	53	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	1	118½	118½	118½	+3½
120	88½	Bald, Loco pf asd	4	118½	115½	118½	—1½
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	98	24⅞	23⅛	24½	+1¼
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	37⅞	37	37⅞	+1⅝
44⅞	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Feb 5
40⅝	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	8	30½	28¾	28¾	Feb 5
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	33	34	33	33	— ½
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	Feb 5
27½	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅜
103½	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103½	103	103½	Feb 4
111	105	Beech Nut (4a)	2	105	105	105	Feb 5
14⅞	13	Belding Hem (1)	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
84½	84	Belg N pt pf (3.24e)	2	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	Jan 15
28⅞	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	128	29½	27½	29⅜	+1⅜
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	57	57	57	+1
84⅞	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	41	83½	81½	83⅜	+1⅝
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
128	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	128½	127½	128½	+ ¾
68	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	9	66½	65	65½	Feb 5
38	33¼	Black & Decker (½g	4	35¾	35	35½	—1
27½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	14	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ½
39⅞	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	158	43⅝	39¾	43⅜	+4½
45	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	2	44	43	43	Feb 5
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	8	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ¼
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	8	80	78¼	79	+ ¾
9⅝	8¼	Boston & Maine	4	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ¾
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	12	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ¼
57¾	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	7	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅛
50	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	6	50	49	49	Feb 5
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	35½	35	35	Feb 5
53	48⅛	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	6	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ½
102¼	100⅝	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅞
52¾	48½	Brk Un Gas (3)	2	49	48½	49	— ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	Feb 5
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	13	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	20	24	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	20	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
98	88	Budd E G pf	3	87¾	87	87¾	— ¼
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	9	10⅝	10¼	10½	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	2	42	42	42	+ ⅜
62	51	Bulova Watch	6	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅜
35⅛	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	7	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
39	27	Bush Term db	2	34½	34	34½	— ½
16⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	32	31⅞	32	
8⅜	5⅞	Butte Cop & L (.05e)	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
33	27¾	Byers A M	2	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
		—C—					
48¼	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	3	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	24	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (⅝e)	24	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	1	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
32½	27⅛	Canada Dry	12	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	31	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
61½	59¼	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb 5
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	Feb 5
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
172	138	Case J I Co (4e)	17	173¼	169½	172¾	+2
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	4	97½	96½	96½	—1
31⅝	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	5	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	2	42½	42½	42½	
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
41¾	37½	Central of NJ	5	40⅞	38⅝	40⅞	+2⅜
24¾	18¼	Cent Viol Sug	2	18½	18½	18½	
11½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
75¾	67⅞	Cerro de Pasco (4)	12	69⅝	68⅝	69½	+ ½
21⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	14	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	1	48	48	48	
44	41	Checker Cab	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+2¼
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	12	67	65¾	67	+1
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	2	88	87¼	88	+1
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	Chi & East Ill pf	9	10½	9¼	10½	+1
4⅝	3½	Chi & North Western	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1⅛
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
16⅜	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	13	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
33	30¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
2½	2	Chi M St P&P	11	1	2	2	
5⅞	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	22	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	23	Chi Pneu Tool	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
2¾	2⅛	Chi R&P	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅝	6	Chi R&P 6% pf	3	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
8½	6⅞	Chi R&P 7% pf	4	7	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	26	26	26	— ½
22¼	20½	Chi Cot Oil	4	20¾	20½	20½	Feb 5
15⅝	12½	Childs Co	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
129¼	110⅝	Chrysler (12e)	66	128	125¾	127¾	+1½
20¼	18⅞	City I&F (2)	2	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
10⅝	9	City Stores	12	10⅛	9⅞	10	
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	4	37¼	36½	37¼	—1¼
38⅝	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½e)	4	38¼	38	38	Feb 5
90½	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	7	88⅝	86	88	Feb 5
136	122⅛	Coca Cola (3a)	8	134⅛	134⅛	133½	Feb 5

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97⅝	87	Coca Cola A (3)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	Feb 4
21⅝	19⅝	Col-Palm-P (½)	19	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ½
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	12	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
62⅝	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	6	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+1½
47¾	44½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
20⅞	17⅞	Colum G&E (.40e)	37	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	102	101⅝	101⅝	Feb 5
101½	92	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	105⅝	101⅝	101⅝	Jan 29
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	45½	45	45	
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	123½	123	123½	+1
69¼	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Feb 5
80¾	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	9	75½	75¼	75½	+ ¼
120	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	¼
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	21	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	Com & South	105	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	5	64⅞	64¾	64¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	8	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅞
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 5
18⅞	16½	Con Cigar	4	17½	16½	16½	Feb 5
10	9⅛	Con Coal	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (½g)	43	46	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	4	107	107	107	+ ¼
5¾	5	Con Film	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	9	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (.80)	45	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
10⅝	7⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	31	1	1	1	
32⅛	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	21	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¾
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	7	34¾	33⅞	34¾	+ ⅝
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
108⅝	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Feb 5
69⅛	60¼	Cont Can (3a)	21	60½	60⅛	60½	— ½
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	6	25	24	25	+1¼
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¾	Cont Motor	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporation Bonds Firm—Governments Easy—Curb Issues Up

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
Treasury			
11 4¼s '47-52	120.10	120.7	120.10
3 3¼s '43-45	108.23	108.23	108.23
30 4s '44-54	114.18	114.18	114.18
63 3⅜s '43-47	109.10	109.6	109.10
1 3¼s '44-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
13 3¼s '46-49	108.6	108.5	108.5
2 3s '46-48	107.10	107.10	107.10
6 2⅞s '55-60	104.20	104.20	104.20
2 2⅞s '55-60 reg	104.19	104.19	104.19
3 2¾s '45-47	105.24	105.23	105.24
3 2¾s '51-54	103.13	103.11	103.13
4 2½s '49-53	101.20	101.20	101.20
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 2¾s '42-47	104	104	104
2 3s '47	105.7	105.7	105.7
1 3s '49	105.7	105.7	105.7
Home Owners' Loan			
62 3s A '52	104.31	104.29	104.30
57 2¾s '49	102.28	102.27	102.28
20 2¼s '42-44	102.23	102.23	102.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Aleghany 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Alleghany 5s '49	95⅛	95	95
7 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	64¼	64	64
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Am & For P5s 2030	84	84	84
6 Am Int 5½s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	111⅞
20 Am T & T 5s '66	101	100¾	100⅞
7 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	111⅛	111	111
16 Am T & T 3¾s '61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	88	88	88
25 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	106	106
11 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	110⅝	110¼	110¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	98	98	98
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	82	82	82
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	101¼	101	101
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	93	92⅞	92⅞
5 B&O 5s '96 F	92	92	92
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
20 B&O cvt 4½s '60	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
11 B&O 4s '48	107	107	107
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 B&O 4s T C '59	97	97	97
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98½	98¼	98¼
6 Bos & Me 5s '67	87¼	87	87¼
2 Bos & Me 5s '55	88⅝	88¾	88¾
12 BosConMills 6½s '34	38⅝	38½	38⅝
4 BosConM 6½s '34ct	38½	38	38½
9 BklyEdis 4¼s '66	103½	103¾	103¾
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Can Sou 5s '62	118	118	118
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Carth & Adir 4s 81	92¼	92¼	92¼
24 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73½	73	73
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	110	110	110
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	77	77	77
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	95¾	95⅝	95¾
5 C & Ohio con 5s 39	108	108	108
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101	101	101
5 C&O Craig Val 5s '40	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117¾	117¾	117¾
25 CB&Q gen 4s '58	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38	37½	38
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	48¼	48	48
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
11 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	68¼	67⅞	67⅞
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	64	64	64
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33	32½	33
23 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	32¾	32¾	32¾
13 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17½	17½	17½
25 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	32⅛	31	32⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	31	31	31
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CRI&P 4s '88	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20½	20½	20½
7 CStL&NOWem 4s '51	98⅛	98½	98½
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	87	87	87
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106	106½	106½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
15 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	106	105¾	105¾
2 Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Cin Leb&Nor 4s '42	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 CinUnTrm3½s'71 gtd	107½	107½	107½
1 Clev I Iron 4¾s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 ClevUnTrm 5½s '72	112½	112½	112½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Col&So 4½s '80	74	73¾	73¾
65 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103½	103¾
20 Col G 5s '52 May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	107	106¾	107
1 Com'l Credit 4¼s '51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ConGas NY 4½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Con Oil 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 ConsumPow 3¼s '66	103	102⅞	103
14 ConsumPow 3½s '65	105⅛	105	105
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60¼	60	60
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	94⅝	94½	94½
1 D&RG 4s '36	32½	32½	32½
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	18	18	18
7 D&RG West 5s '78	29¾	29	29
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 ElPaso N Gas 4¾s'46	157	157	157
3 Erie rf 5s '67	87½	87	87½
1 Erie rf 5s '75	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3 Erie cvt 4s '53 A	93	93	93
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
7 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	82	82	82
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¾	105⅝	105¾
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101⅝	101¼	101¼
2 Goodrich 6s '45	105⅛	105½	105½
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '47	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	114½	114⅛	114⅛
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106½	106¼	106¼
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¾s '61	114¾	114¾	114¾
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	123⅞	123½	123⅞
82 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109½	110
6 G Bay & W deb B	14	14	14
3 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Gulf M & N 5s '50	103	103	103
20 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90	90	90
9 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	84¼	83¾	83¾
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34¾	34⅜	34¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	100½	100⅛	100½
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	76½	76	76½
2 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	91½	91⅛	91½
3 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Ill Cem Om 3s '51	87	87	87
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	90½	90½	90½
9 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	96	95¾	96
8 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	86	85¾	86
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	78½	78½
6 Int Pap 6s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17 Int Pap 5s '47	102	11⅞	102
10 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86¾	86⅜	86¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	72¼	72¼	72¼
6 Int T&T deb 5s '55	78¾	78½	78¾
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	63½	63¼	63½
3 K C Sout 5s '50	98¾	98¾	98⅜
1 K C South 3s '50	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	107	107	107
1 Las Gas 5s '39	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Lautaro N 6tis '54 ct	39½	39½	39½
20 Leh & N Y 4s '45	93	93	93
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	103½	103½	103½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	82½	82½	82½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	74	74	74
19 Leh Val 4s 2003	68¾	68½	68¾
10 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
1 Lig & M 7s '44	133	133	133
5 Loews 3½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 LongIsl rfg 4s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 LouJeffBdge 4s '45	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Louis&N 4s '40	107½	107½	107½
8 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
1 ManatSug 7½s '42ct	77	77	77
2 ManhatRy 4s '90ct	51	51	51
6 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 MichCen 4½s '79	106½	106½	106½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	42½	42½	42½
5 M&SL con 5s '34ct	13½	13½	13½
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	25½	25⅛	25⅛
16 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	24	23	23
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	36¾	36¾	36¾
7 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	33	33	33
8 MKTex 5s '62A	86⅝	86¼	86⅝
8 MKTex adj 5s '67	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 MKTex 1st 4s '90	95	95	95
1 MKTex 4s '62B	73	73	73
12 MoPac 5½s '49	14	13½	14
5 MoPac 5s '65A	45¼	45¼	45¼
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	45½	45⅛	45¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17¼	17	17⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	45	45	45
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	37	37	37
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 MonWA PubS 6s '65	109½	109½	109½
5 Mont C 6s '37	102 5-32	102 5-32	102 5-32
9 Mont 2Pow 3¾s '66	98⅞	98¾	98¾
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	95½	95¼	95½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	62	62	62
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¾	105¼	105¼
10 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	73½	73½	73½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	107	107	107
55 NYC cvt 6s '44	109¼	108½	109¼
4 NYC rf 5s 2013	100¾	100½	100½
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
21 NYC con 4s '98	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	98¾	98	98
7 NYC&StL 5½s '74 A	104⅛	104	104⅛
20 NY C&StL 4½s '78	95½	95	95
20 NY Dock Co 5s '38	67	67	67
1 NY Dock o 4s '51	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	49¾	49½	49¾
1 NYNH&H col 6s '40	63½	63½	63½
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	47½	47½	47½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 NYNH&H 3½s '47	37½	37½	37½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	41	41	41
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	38	38	38
4 NY Ry 6s '58 sta	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	17⅛	17	17
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	109	109	109
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Nor States Pw 4s '41	103	103	103
3 Nor States Pw 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Or-Wash RR&N24s'61	106⅝	106¾	106¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅛	108	108
4 Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	75½	75½	75½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100½	100½
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Pen Co 4s '63	105¼	104⅝	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	119¾	119½	119¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	97½	97½	97½
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106	106
26 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	23	22½	23
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	46	46	46
20 Philippine Ry 4s '37	24	24	24
1 PCCC & St L 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '58A	96¼	96¼	96¼
172 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72½	72⅛	72½
20 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	41	40¾	41
2 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
1 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99⅛	99	99⅛
89 Republic Steel 4½s '50	156	152	156
6 Republic Steel 4½s '56	99⅝	99	99⅛
1 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Rio Gr W col 4s '49	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	34	34	34
4 SaguenayPw&L4¼s'66	104	104	104
2 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	42½	42½	42½
7 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	30	29¾	29¾
15 St L S F 4½s '78	30	29¼	29¼
9 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf sta	27	26⅞	26⅞
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	30⅞	30½	30⅞
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	99½	99½	99½
1 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
3 St P M & M 5s '43	103	103	103
10 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	121¼	121¼	121¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
20 Seab A L con 6s '45	19	18⅝	19
2 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	31	31	31
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	17	17	17
2 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	11½	11½	11½
3 Shell Un 3½s 51	100¼	100	100
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	72	72	72
12 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 So Bell T & T 5s '41	107⅛	107	107
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
15 Sou Pac 4½s '68	96¼	96	96
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	95½	95½	95½
9 So Pac 4½s '69	95⅞	95½	95½
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106	106	106
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	101½	101½	101½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 South Ry con 5s '94	111½	111½	111½
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
5 Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	105	105	105
6 SW Gas&Elec 4s '60	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
9 SoRy 4s StL '51	101	101	101
4 Staley Mfg 4s '46	106	106	106
11 StandOil NJ 3s '61	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Stude 6s cvt '45	134	134	134
1 Syming Gould '56ww	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜
2 TennC6s '47	105 22-32	105 22-32	105 22-32
2 TenElPow 6s '47A	100	100	100
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	105½	105½	105½
2 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	106	106	106
20 ThirdAve adj 5s '60	44	43½	44
3 ThirdAve 4s '60	73	72⅞	73
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	105⅛	105	105
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	64½	64¼	64¼
15 Util P&L 5s '59	63¾	63	63¾
7 Vanadium 5s '41	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
5 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
13 VaEl&Pow 4s '55A	108⅜	108½	108⅜
4 Wabash 2d 5s '39	97	97	97
21 Walworth 4s '55	88¼	87¼	88¼
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	99½	99⅜	99⅜
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	67½	66½	67½
6 West Md 4s '52	105⅛	105	105
5 West Un col 5s '38	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
11 Western Un 5s '60	108	107⅞	108
3 West Shore 4s 2361	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
12 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	102½	102	102½
3 White Sew M 6s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35 ct	38½	38½	38½
37 Wick-Sp cvt 7s '35 ct	39	38½	39
3 Wis en 4s S&D '36	25	23⅝	25
12 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¼	104	104¼
16 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	132	130¼	132

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Akershus 5s '63	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Antwerp 5s '58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Argentine 6s '57 A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Argentine 6s '58 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Arg 6s 1961 May	102¼	102¼	102⅛
3 Argentine 5½s '62	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Australia 5s '55	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Australia 5s '57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Austria 7s '57	101½	101½	101½
1 Bergen City 5s '60	102	102	102
5 Berlin City 6s '58	19½	19½	19½
8 Brazil 6½s '26-57	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
21 Brazil 6½s '27-57	44¾	43⅜	43⅞
3 Buen A 3s '84	63½	63½	63½
7 Buen A 4¼s '77	81⅛	81½	81½
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½	24½	24½
4 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
15 ChileMtBk 6¾s '61	15	15¼	15⅛
15 ChileMtgBk 6s '61	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
11 Chile 7s '42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chile 6s '60	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Chile 6s '63	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
14 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	31¾	31⅜	31¾
7 Copenhag 4½s '53	98	97½	97½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 2,994,000; previous day, 13,354,000; week ago, 7,128,000; year ago, 10,617,000; two years ago, 5,388,000; Jan 1 to date, 413,-818,000; year ago, 586 180,000; two years ago, 397 239,000

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Big Home Building Plan For Winnipeg Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—British capital is willing to finance a big home building plan in the city of Winnipeg, according to a proposal submitted to the city council by Charles R. Crean of London, Eng., on behalf of an investors' syndicate.

The syndicate asked, among other things, that its investment be guaranteed by the city for a period of at least five years, and that land and houses involved in the plan be exempted from taxes, except school and local improvement taxes, for five years.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Inter-Ocean Reinsurance Co	$1	..	Mar. 9	......
Loew's, Inc	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Ohio State Life Insurance Co	$2	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Increased				
Art Metal Works	30c	Q	Mar. 22	Mar. 11
Gen Amer Corp	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lanston Monotype	$2	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Newmarket Mfg	$1.50	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Southern Pipe Line	20c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Accumulated				
Derby Gas & Elec Corp $6.50 pf	70c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Do $7 pf	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Stock				
South Coast Corp	30c	..	Jan. 22	......
Initial				
South Coast Corp 4% pf	$4	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 22
Liquidating				
Harmony Mills 7% pf	$5	..	Feb. 8	Feb. 1
Final				
De Hav Aircraft Co, Ltd, A D R for record	36 2-5	..	Feb. 8	Jan. 5
Irregular				
Am Steel Found	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Regular				
Amer Steel Found 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 3	Mar. 31
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Artloom Corp pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Belding Corticelli, Ltd.	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Border City Mfg Co	50c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Bunte Bros	50c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Erie & Pitts RR Co 7% gtd	87½c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 27
Do gtd betmnt	80c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 27
Galland Mercantile Laundry Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
General Water, Gas & Electric	20c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 13
Hamilton Trust Shares	$3.1808	..	Feb. 1	......
Inter-Ocean Reinsurance Co	$1	S	Mar. 9	......
Jarvis (W B) Co	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lock Joint Pipe Co	50c	M	Feb. 27	Feb. 24
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Loew's, Inc	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Marion Mfg Co	$1.50	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
May Dept Stores	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Merchants & Miners Transportation	40c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Middlesex Wtr Co	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Mullins Mfg $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Northeastern Water & Elec $4 pf	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Northern RR Co of N J 4% gtd	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co, Ltd, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Ohio Pub Serv Co 7% pf	58⅓c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Ohio State Life Insurance	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Paauhau Sug Plant Co	10c	M	Mar. 5	Feb. 15
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Potomac El Pwr Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Public Service Co of Colo 7% pf	58⅓c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Reynolds Metals	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Savannah El & Pwr 8% deb A	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 7½% deb B	$1.87½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 7% deb C	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6½% deb D	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% deben pf	$3	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Shenango Val Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Toledo E 7% pf	58⅓c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Walker (Hiram) Gooderham & Worts	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Do pf	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Wash Ry & El Co	$9	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Whiting Corp 6½% pf	$1.62	Q	Jan. 26	Jan. 26

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 11 a. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	23¾	26¼
do 6% pf	109	..
do 7% pf	137	..
Brock. G & L	8	9½
Central Me. Powr. 6% pf	88	92
do 7% pf	98	102
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	102	106
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	69	73
Conn. Powr.	57	60
East Utl. Assoc.	32	34
do. convert	7¼	8¼
Fall Riv. G. Wks.	20	23
Fitchburg G & El	49	53
Green Mt. Powr. pf	88	92
Hartford Elec.	66½	69½
Harverhill Elec.	37½	41½
Haverhill Gas	16	18½
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	308	..
Lawrence G & L	43	46
Lowell Elec.	56	61
Lynn Gas & Elec.	95½	100½
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf.	26½	29
Mass. Utl. Asso. pf.	32¾	35¾
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf	52¼	55¼
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	36	39
N. E. Powr. Co. pf	130	135
N. E. Pub. Serv.	6¾	8¾
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. ln.	77	81
do 6% pr. ln.	68	72
do. 7% pf	32	35
do. 6% pf	29	32
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	41	..
do pf	81	..
Providence Gas	11	13
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	107	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	31¾	34¾
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	12½	14½
Springfield Gas	14½	16½
Twin States G & E pr. pf.	101	105
West. Mass. Cos.	34¾	37¾

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
25 Acme Wire vtc	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
400 Ainsworth (1e)	21¼	21	21¼
200 Ala Gt Sou (5e)	75½	75¼	75½
100 Allen Indus (1a)	27	27	27
50 Alum Co Am	162½	162½	162½
100 Alum Co pf (6)	119	119	119
50 Alum Ind (.40)	13½	13	13½
200 Alum Ltd	109⅛	108	108
100 Alum Ltd pf	124½	124½	124½
200 Am Airlines	28	28	28
1600 Am Box Brd Co (¼g)	20	19⅛	19⅝
200 Am Beverage	3⅝	3½	3½
300 Am Capital B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	40¼	40¼	40¼
1300 Am Cyan B (.60a)	33½	33⅛	33¼
1700 Am Gas&El (1.40)	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛
25 Am G&E pf (6)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
200 Am Gen (6e)	11⅛	11	11⅛
200 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34½	34½	34½
50 Am Hard Rub (1e)	27	27	27
5 Am Laun Mch (.60a)	34	33	34
100 Am Mfg (3e)	41	40⅝	41
50 As Invest (2a)	55½	55½	55½
3300 Am Maracaibo	2	1⅞	1⅞
100 Am Seal Kap (.30e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
2400 Am Sup Power	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200 Am Sup P pf	52	51¾	51¼
1100 Ang Wupp (.20a)	6	6	6
1000 Apex Elec (1e)	40¼	37	40¼
20 Appal El P pf (7)	109½	109¼	109¼
1200 Arctur Rad Tube	2½	2⅜	2⅜
6300 Ark Nat Gas	12½	11¾	12½
20000 Ark Nat Gas A	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
3100 Ark Nat Gas pf	10⅜	10	10⅜
400 Art Met Wks (.80)	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
200 Ashland Oil&R (.40a)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1800 As G & El A	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
300 As G&El war	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 As G & El pf	32	32	32
200 As Laund	⅞	⅞	⅞
50 As Invest (2a)	55½	55½	55½
300 Atl Cts Fish	12¾	12¾	12¾
100 Atl Sst Line (2¼e)	52	51	52
1000 Atlas Corp (.80)	17¾	17⅝	17¾
700 Atlas Corp pf (3)	52	51⅝	52
400 Atlas Corp war	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200 Atlas Ply (⅜g)	25	24⅞	25
300 Austin Silver M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Automat Prod	7½	7½	7½
100 Auto V Mach (½)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
110 Axton Fis A (3.20)	41	41	41
50 Babcock & Wil (1g)	148	147	148
3400 Baldwin Bond rts	3½	3¼	3¼
1000 Barium Sta Stl	6½	6	6½
200 Bellanca Airc	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2700 Berkey & Gay Furn	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2300 Berkey & Gay F war	2¼	2	2¼
100 Brown F & W (.15g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
700 Brown F Dist	10	9⅝	9⅞
100 Buckeye P L (1g)	49¾	49¾	49¾
300 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	25¼	25⅛	25¼
50 Bunk Hill & S (1g)	113½	113½	113½
200 Burco (½e)	5	5	5
100 ab & Wire B	½	½	½
300 Cab El Prod vtc	1⅜	1¼	1¼
600 Can Ind Alc A	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1500 Can Marc Wire	2⅝	2⅜	2½
600 Cap ity Prod (.15g)	22	21¾	22
100 Carib Syn	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
33800 Carnegie Met Co	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100 Carnation (1a)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100 Carnegie Met rts wi	7-16	7-16	7-16
20 aro P&L $6 pf (6)	91½	91½	91½
1400 Carrier Corp	41¼	40¼	40¾
100 Carter JW .60A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
500 Casco Prod (2¾G)	38	37	37
1200 Catalin Am (.40e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
50 Celluloid pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
400 Cen&Sw Ut	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200 CenOhio St (¼G)	18¼	18¼	18¼
25 CenP&L pf (1.31¼K)	87	87	87
4000 Cen St El	2¼	2	2¼
25 CenStEl 6 pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
100 Cen St E 7pf	44	44	44
300 Centrif Pi (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
100 ChiFlex Shaft (2a)	61¾	61	61
300 Chief Cons	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25 Childs pf	84	84	84
8000 Cities Serv	4¾	4½	4¾
400 CitiS erv pf	55½	54¾	55⅜
500 CityAutoStpg (1.10e)	14	13¾	14
1600 Claude Neon Lts	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300 Cleve El Ill (2a)	46⅜	46	46⅜
600 Cleve Tract	12	11¼	12
10200 Colon Develop	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞
400 Colon Devel cv pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Colo Fuel&I war	19⅞	19½	19⅞
375 ColumG&E pf (5)	86⅝	86	86⅝
1000 Colum O&G (.20e)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
1000 Comwlth & So war	5-16	5-16	5-16
100 Comm Wat Svc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Compo St M (1a)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1300 Cons Airc	26⅞	25½	26⅜
3100 Cons Cop Min	8⅞	8⅜	8¾
200 Con G&E Bal (3.60)	85½	85⅝	85⅝
25000 Cons Steel Corp	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜
400 Cont Roll & Stl	23½	22⅞	23½
700 Cooper-Bess	34	33	34
700 Coop-Bess pr pf (½e)	5½	5¼	5½
400 Cosden Oil Me	3½	3⅜	3½
1000 Creole Pet (½e)	36	35⅝	36
700 Crocker Wh (.10e)	18	17⅞	17⅞
1100 Croft Brewing	⅞	¾	¾
700 Crown C Pet (.06e)	2½	2½	2½
400 Crown Drug (.10g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Cuban Tob	13	13	13
50 Cuneo Pr pf (6½)	108½	108½	108½
3900 Cusi Mex	7-16	7-16	7-16
200 Darby Pet (½)	17	17	17
200 Dayton Rub	23½	23½	23½
10 Dennison Mfg 1 pf	70	70	70
500 Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	14½	14½	14
1700 Detroit Stl Pr (1½e)	62½	62	62
25 Diamond Shoe	27	27	27
100 Doehler D Cast (1e)	38¾	38¾	38¾
400 Domin St & Coal	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
100 Dow Chem (2.40)	148	148	148
500 Douglas Shoe pf	32	31	32
30 Draper Corp (2.40a)	84½	84	84
100 Driver-Harris (⅜g)	38	38	38
100 Duval Tex (½e)	8½	8½	8½
3600 Eagle PichLd (.60e)	26¼	25½	26¼
1300 East Gas & F	9	9	9
50 East G & F 6 pf (6)	68	68	68
100 East Sta Corp	5½	5½	5½
2700 Easy Wsh MB (½a)	12¾	11¾	12¾
100 Eisler Elec	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
11700 El Bond & Sh	24⅝	24¼	24½
500 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	86½	86⅛	86½
200 El B & Sh 5pf (5)	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
200 Elec Sh pf (6h)	94¾	94½	94½
750 El Shov Coal pf	22⅞	22	22⅞
800 Equity Corp (¼e)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
200 Europ El deb rts	1	1	1
200 Evans Wallo	1¾	1¾	1¾
3400 Ex-cello A&T (¾e)	25⅞	24⅜	25⅞
300 Fairchild Av (.15e)	8¼	7⅞	8¼
300 Fanny Far (½a)	23¼	22⅞	23¼
400 Ferro Enam (3e)	47¼	47	47¼
500 Fidelio Brew	1⅛	1	1
900 Fisk Rub	12⅞	12⅛	12¾
50 Fla P&L 7pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
6500 Ford M Can A (1)	28⅜	27⅞	28½
300 Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	8	7⅞	8
100 Froedtert G	13	13	13
100 Froed G cv pf (1.20)	47¼	47	47¼
1500 Gen Alloys	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1100 Gen Firepfg (.40a)	20¾	20½	20½
3000 Gen Invest	1½	1¼	1½
50 Gen Out Adv pf	93⅝	93½	93½
100 Gen Rayon A	2	2	2
200 Gen Tel (1.35e)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100 Gen Tele pf (3)	51	51	51
1200 Gen T & Rub	24½	23¾	24½
100 Gilbert (AC) (⅜e)	14½	14½	14½
300 Glen Alden (1½e)	13	13	13
100 Godchaux Sug B	37	35	37
10 Godchaux Sug pf (7)	105	105	105
100 Gorch Inc pf	35	35	35
1000 Grand Nat Films	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100 Grand Rap V (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
500 Gray Tel P S (1)	20½	20	20½
240 Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	112	111	112
1800 Greenf T & D	13¼	12⅞	13
100 Groc Str Prod	5	5	5
700 Gulf Oil (¼g)	61½	61½	61½
100 Gulf S Ut 5½ pf (5½)	88	87¾	87¾
100 Hall Lamp (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Harvard Brew	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Hazeltine (3e)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1200 Hecla Min (.60e)	18	17⅞	18
200 Helena Rubin	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Holling Gold (.65a)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
25 Horn & Hard (2)	40	40	40
30 Horn & H 5% pf (5)	110	110	110
800 Hud Bay M&S (1)	33⅜	33	33
200 Humble Oil (1a)	86	85½	86
200 Hussmann Ligon (1)	19	18½	19
100 Huyler's Del	2	2	2
400 Hygrade Fd	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100 Ill P&L $6 pf	66½	66½	66½
800 Imp Oil Can (½a)	21⅝	21½	21⅝
500 Imp Tb Brit (1.181e)	41	41	41
20 Ind Svc 7 pf	32	32	32
100 Ind Pipe Line (.80e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25 Indus Finan pf	20½	20½	20½
150 Ins Co N Am (2a)	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
500 Int Holding	3½	3½	3½
100 Int Hyd-El war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Int Hyd-El war	40	39	40
800 Internat Pet (1½a)	34⅝	34½	34½
100 Inter S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
1900 Inter Util B	2⅝	2½	2½
100 Inter Vitamin (½)	6	6	6
500 Invest Roy (.06)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300 Irving Air Ch (1)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
200 Ital Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
700 Jacobs Co (1)	15¼	15	15¼
10 Jer Cen P&L 6pf (6)	92¼	92¼	92¼
100 Jones & Lau Stl	112	112	112
900 Kan City PS vtc	½	½	½
10 Kan G&E pf (7)	113¾	113¾	113¾
300 Kingsb Brew	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000 Kingston Pr (.20e)	7¾	7½	7¾
1400 Kirby Pet (.20e)	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
100 Koback Strs (½g)	25	25	25
50 Koppers Co pf (6)	109¼	109	109¼
200 Kreuger Brew (1a)	17½	17	17
100 Lake Sh M (4a)	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
800 Lakey Fdy&M	8⅝	8½	8½
1200 Lehigh C&N (.30a)	12½	12¼	12⅜
700 Leonard Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1300 Locke Stl Ch (.80a)	18	17	18
11000 Lockheed Airc	13	11⅝	12¾
200 Long Is Lt	5½	5¼	5⅜
25 Long Is L pf B (6)	78	78	78
800 Loudon Pack (6)	6	6	6
300 Louis G&E (.40a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300 Luckey Tiger	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700 McCord Rad B	14¼	14	14¼
3400 McWill Dredg (2a)	41⅜	39⅜	41⅜
1100 Massey Harris	9¾	9½	9½
100 Merch&Mfrs A (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700 Merritt C & S	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1600 Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1	1⅛
2900 Mich Bumper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500 Michigan G & O	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100 Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Mid St Pet A vtc	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200 Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Mid West Azras (10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1000 Mining Corp Can	4⅛	4	4⅛
100 Mock J Voeh (.15e)	14	14	14
2100 Molybdenum	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
300 Monroe Loan A (.32)	3⅞	3	3⅞
10 Montg Ward A (7)	154	154	154
300 Mount Prod (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400 Mueller Brass (1a)	47⅞	47	47⅞
2400 Nat Bellas Hess	3⅛	3	3
100 Nat Gypsum A (2½e)	75	75	75
100 Nat Leather	3	3	3
100 Nat Oil Prod (.60a)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
50 Nat P&L pf (6)	90	90	90
1100 Nat Rub Mch (.30e)	15	14¼	14⅞
3500 Nat Service	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Nat Sug Ref (2)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
700 Nat Un Rad	2½	2⅜	2½
200 Nehi Corp	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
200 Neptune M A (.60e)	18	17⅞	18
100 Nestle Le Mur A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 New Bradford (.10e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
450 N J Zinc (3)	80½	79⅜	80½
200 N M & Ariz (.01e)	3½	3½	3½
100 Newmont M (¾g)	126	126	126
300 NY & Hon Rs (4.65e)	33½	33	33½
100 NY Steam	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
25 NY Tel pf (6½)	118¾	118¾	118¾
1600 Niag Hud Pw new	16⅛	15⅞	16
500 NiagHudPow a war n	½	⅛	⅛
300 Niles-Bem-P (1e)	50¼	49¼	49¾
700 Nipissing Mns (¼g)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
400 Noma Elec (.40g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
600 No Am Lt&Pow	5½	5⅜	5½
50 Nor Am L & P pf	65	65	65
600 Nor Am Ray A (3)	43	42½	43
500 Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
900 Nor St P A	39½	39	39¼
200 No'west Eng (¼g)	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
25 Ohio Ed pf (6)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
200 Oldetyme Dist	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200 Overseas Sec (.30g)	10½	10½	10½
600 Pac G & E 1pf (1½)	32½	32⅛	32½
500 Pac Pub Serv	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500 Pan-Am Air (1)	70	67	70
7200 Pantepec Oil	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
10 Patchogue Plym M	50	50	50
200 Pender Gr B (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300 Penin Tel (¼g)	30	29¾	29¾
3600 Pennroad (¼e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
10 Pa P & L 7pf (7)	110½	110½	110½
100 Phillips Pkg (½e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
900 Phoenix Sec	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100 Phoen Sec pf (3)	38	38	38
400 Pioneer Gold (.80)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	9	9	9
300 Pitts Forg	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50 Pitts Lake E	95½	94⅝	95½
100 Pitts Pl Gl (6e)	146	146	146
100 Pneu Scale Corp	6	6	6
1000 Potrero Sugar	3¾	3	3⅝
400 Powdrell&Alex (.60a)	12	11⅞	12
100 Premier Gld (.12a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1500 Prod Corp	½	½	½
200 Prosperity B (1¼e)	15⅜	15	15⅜
50 Uruden Inv pf (6)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
40 P S Ind $6 pf	32	31½	31½
50 PSN Ill (no p) (¾g)	92	92	92
75 Pug Sd P 5 pf (1¼k)	86¾	86¾	86¾
100 Pyrene (.90e)	10½	10½	10½
200 Red Bank Oil	11½	11½	11½
800 Reiter-Post	1½	1	1
100 Reybarn Inc (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300 Reynolds Inv	2½	2½	2½
100 Rice Stix D Gd (½g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
400 Richmond Rad	6	5¾	6
400 Roosevelt Fd	4	3¾	4
100 Root Pet (1)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
800 Rustless I & S	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100 Ryan Cons	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100 Ryerson @ Haynes	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1500 St. Regis Pap	9½	9⅜	9½
250 St Regis Pap pf	116⅜	116¼	116¼
100 Sec Corp Gen	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1300 Segal Lock	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Seiberling Rupb	7¼	7¼	7¼
200 Seltced Indus	3½	3½	3½
250 Sel Id (al ctf) (5½)	101	100	101
600 Sentry S Con	1	⅞	1
400 Seversky Airc	6	5⅞	6
2000 Shattuck Denn	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
200 Shaw W&P (.80)	32¾	32¼	32¾
100 Sherwin-Wms (4)	149⅝	149	149
500 Shrevept El-DPL sta	½	½	½
10 Singer Mfg (6a)	346	346	346
700 SmithCor vtc (1e)	37⅜	37	37¼
100 Sonotone (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
200 So C Ed B pf (1½)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
300 So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	27	27	27
200 So Col Pow A	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Sou Union Gas	3	2¾	3
300 Southld Roy (.40e)	10¼	10	10⅛
300 Spencer C Strs (.60)	9⅛	9	9⅛
250 SquDCoA pf (2.20)	39	38½	39
200 St Oil Ky (1a)	20	20	20
900 St Pow&Lt	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
200 St Pow&L B	5¼	5¼	5¼
900 Stand Sil-Lead (.04e)	9-16	½	½
100 Starrett Corp vtc	8½	8½	8½
100 Sterchi Br Sts (.30e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
600 Sterling Inc (.20)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
25 Stetson (J B) (½g)	26	26	26
300 Stutz Mot Am	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Sullivan Mach	24½	24½	24½
3000 Sunray Oil (10e.)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
400 Sunshine Mng (3)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
25 Sup Port Cem B	21	21	21
100 Swan Finch Oil	15	15	15
50 Swiss Am El pf	105½	105½	105½
300 Taggart	16	15¾	16
300 Taylor Dist (.30)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100 Technicolor (½e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100 Texon Oil (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800 Thew Shovel (½e)	56⅜	54	56
1600 Tilo Roof (½a)	17½	16⅞	17½
100 Tishman Real	9½	9½	9½
100 Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
100 Tom Moore D (½a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500 Tonopah Belm	¼	¼	¼
100 Trans-Lux (.20)	4½	4½	4½
400 Tri-Cont war	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2700 Tubize Chat	26⅝	23⅝	26⅝
300 Tubize Chat A	73⅞	71½	73⅞
8600 Tung-Sol Lamp	10½	9½	10½
1900 Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	13	11½	13
3900 Twin Coach (1.40e)	21⅞	20¾	21⅞
100 United Airc war	24	24	24
10300 United Gas	13	12⅝	12⅞
1400 Unit Gas war	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300 Unit Gas pf (7)	121¼	120	121¼
3300 Un Lt & Pow A	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
400 Un Lt & Pow B	10	10	10
100 Un Lt & P cv pf	67	67	67
100 Un Shipyds B	4	4	4
200 Unit Shoe M (2½)	90⅜	90½	90½
100 U S & Int Sec	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 U S & I Sec pf (1¼)	91	90	91
2400 U S Fil B (1)	18	17¾	18
100 U S Lines pf	3	3	3
600 U S Radiator	8	7½	7½
100 Unit Stores vtc	1¼	1⅛	1¼
8000 Unit Verde Ext (1e)	3⅞	3½	3⅞
3100 Unit Wall Paper	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
900 Utah Apex M	5½	5⅛	5⅛
125 Utah P & L pf	78⅜	78	78⅜
100 Utility Equities	5¼	5¼	5¼
1300 Util Power & Lt	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100 Util Pow & Lt B	3	3	3
100 Ut P&L pf	25½	25¼	25½
300 Utility & Ind	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100 Util & Ind pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000 Venez Mex Oil	9⅛	9	9
1700 Venezuel Pet	3	2⅞	3
100 Vogt Mfg (.20g)	17½	17½	17½
100 Waco Airc	8½	8½	8½
1000 Wayne Pump (½g)	37½	37	37
400 West Va C & C	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
100 West Air Exp (¼e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50 West Auto S A (4a)	81¼	81¼	81¼
800 Wolverine Port Cem	7	6¾	7
1600 Wolverine Tb (.40a)	17½	17	17½
600 Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Young Stl Door (½g)	72	72	72
1000 Yukon Gold (.13e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
4 Ala Power 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
3 Ala Power 5s '68	96½	96½	96½
8 Ala Pow 4½s '67	92¼	92	92
4 Ala Pow 5s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	105½	105½	105½
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106½	106½
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	103½	103¼	103⅜
1 Appal El Pw 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
5 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102	102	102
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 As Elec 4½s '53	64	63⅞	63⅞
4 As G&E 5½s '38 IC	76⅛	76	76⅛
5 As G&E 5s '50	61	60¾	60¾
18 As G&E 5s '68	61	60½	61
2 As G&E 4½s '48	60	60	60
5 As G&E 4½s '49 C	59	58½	59
5 Baldw Loco 6s '38 ww	219	212	219
6 Bald L 6s '38 ww stp	218	212	216
17 Baldw L 6s '38 xw	205	201	204½
70 Baldw L 6s '38 xw stp	207	202	204½
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	121	121	121
2 Birm El 4½s '68	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Birming Gas 5s '59	86	85¾	85¾
1 Bflo G El 5s '56 A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Can Nor P 5s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20 Caro P & L 5s '56	105⅛	104¾	104¾
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	103	103	103
2 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	103⅝	103¾	103¾
30 Cen P & L 5s '56	97⅜	97	97¼
5 Cen Pow 5s '57D	93¾	93¾	93¾
58 Cen St El 5½s '54	70½	69¾	70½
49 Cen St El 5s '48	69½	68½	69⅛
4 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 Chi&Ill MidR 4½s'56A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	102½	102½	102½
35 Cities Ser 5s '50	79¼	78⅝	79
1 City S Gas 5½s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 City S P & L 5½s '49	76¾	76	76¾
1 City S Pow 5½s '52	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Comwl Ed 4½s '56C	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
16 Comwl Ed 4s '81F	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Comwlh Ed 3¾s '65H	105	105	105
1 Comw Sub 5½s '48A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
11 Comm P&L 5s '57	85⅝	85¼	85¼
5 Com PuSv 5s '60A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 Con G El Ba 3¼s '71	104¼	104	104
3 Con G Balt 4½s '54	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
14 Cont G&E 5s '58A	96⅝	95¾	96⅝
3 Del El Pow 5½s 59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 East G&F 4s '56A	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
6 EdiElllium 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 ElPaso El 5s '50A	104	104	104
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Emp O&R 5½s '42	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	104	104	104
1 Fstone Tire 5s '42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15 Fla P&L 5s '54	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Gary E&G5s'44Astpxw	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	103	103	103
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 GenWWk 5s '43A	96¼	96¼	96¼
17 GeoPow 5s '67	102⅛	101¾	101¾
2 Geo P&L 5s '78	86½	86½	86½
27 GlenAldCoal 5s '65	88⅛	88¼	88⅛
2 Grand Trunk 4s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Gros St Prod 6s '45	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Guar Inv 5s '48A	72	72	72
12 Hall Pr 5s'47A stp	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Heller W&Co 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	85	84⅛	84⅛
2 Hygrade F 6s '49 B	85	85	85
2 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Ill Pow&L5s'56 C	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Ill Pow&L5½s '57	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 Ill Pow&Y 5s '53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	105½	105½	105½
1 Ind El 6½s '53 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Ind E 5s '51 C	98	97⅝	98
3 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	97½	97⅞	97½
20 Ind Svc 5s '50	76⅛	75½	76⅛

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	548	135
Declines	136	698
Unchanged	142	142
Total Issues	826	975

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	75¾	75⅜	75¾
1 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	106	106	106
3 Int P Sec 7s '57 E	83	82¾	83
2 Int Sec Am 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Jackson Gas 5s '42 stp	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛
10 Jer CenP&L4½s'61 C	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	103½	103½	103½
3 Ky Util 5s '61 H	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
3 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Lib McN & L 5s '42	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	106	106	106
9 Manitoba P 5½s '51A	101	101	101
5 Metro Ed 4s '71	105⅛	105	105
12 Midland Val 5s '43	96	95¾	96
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	102	102	102
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Miss Pow 5s '55	95	94⅝	95
1 Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	99½	99½	99½
1 Munson SS 6½s'37ctfs	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	95½	95¼	95½
3 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	50	49	50
5 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	98⅛	98	98
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	82	82	82
7 N Eng G&E 5s '48	82½	82	82
12 N Eng G&E 5s '47	82¾	82	82
11 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
23 N Eng Pow 5s '48	100	99⅞	100
4 N Orl PS 6s '49 A	90½	90¼	90½
6 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 NY St G&E 5½s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 No Am L&P 5½s '56	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 No Con Ut 5½s '48A	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 No Ind Pb S 5s '66C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 No Ind PS 4½s '70E	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 No State P 5½s '40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 No'west P S 5s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Okla G&E 5s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	107	107	107
2 OklaNGas 4½s '51A	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
17 Pac G&E 6s '41B	117¾	117¾	117¾
7 Pac P&L 5s ''	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
14 Pen El 4s '71F	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pen W & P 4½s '68B	106	106	106
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Phila El P 5½s '72	111	111	111
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	97½	97½	97½
8 Pied El 6½s '60A	75½	74½	74½
1 Potrero Sug 7s '47 stp	78	78	78
1 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	112	112	112
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	103	103	103
2 Pub S N Ill 4½s '60I	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pug Sd P & L 5½s '49	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
1 Pug Sd P & L 5s '50C	94½	94½	94½
5 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50D	89	88⅜	89
2 St L Gas & C 6s '47	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 San Ant PS 5s '58B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Schulte R E 6s '35x	29½	29½	29½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	103	103	103
1 SEP&L 6s 2025A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 SoCalEd 3¾s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 SoCal Gas 4½s '61	106	105¾	106
9 SoInd Ry 4s '51	86	86	86
1 SowestATel5s '61A	103	103	103
3 SowesP&L 6s 2022A	101½	101	101½
5 StandG&E 6s '51	87	86¼	87
5 Stand G&E 6s '66	86½	86½	86½
2 Stand P&L 6s '57	86½	86	86½
21 Starrett Corp 5s '50	40⅞	39⅝	40½
1 TenElP 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Tex El S 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 TexGasUt 6s '45	39	39	39
6 Tex P&L 5s '56	106	105½	106
4 Toledo Ed 5s '62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	92½	92½	92½
8 Ulen&Co 6s '44 3dstp	57½	57	57½
2 UnL&P 6½s '74	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 UnL&P 6s '75	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
3 UnL&P 5½s 59	105½	105½	105½
2 UnL&Ry 5½s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Un L&RY 6s '73 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 West Pa 5s 2030	105	105	105
2 West Pa Tract 5s '60	112	112	112
12 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
1 W Un G&E 5½s '55A	105	105	105
5 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 York Rys 5s '37	100	99⅞	100

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Bogota Mg Bk 7s '47	23	23	23
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	15	15	15
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Cubn Tel 7½s '41 A	99¼	99	99
5 Danzig Port 6½s '52	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
3 Den Mg Bk 5s'72 1X	99½	99½	99½
1 Ercole M El 6½s '53 A	77½	71¼	71¼
2 Ger C Mun 7s '47	20¾	20¾	20¾
100 Ger C Mun 6s '47	21	21	21
600 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	77	76	77
500 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 Terni Elec 6½s '53	76	75¼	76
1100 Un El Svc 7s '56	79¼	77¾	77¾

Total stock sales today (estimated) 370,-000 shares; year ago, 534,875 shares. Total bond sales today (estimated) $1,200,000; year ago, $2,783,000.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Administered Fund 2nd	20.06	21.34
Bank Group Shs	2.13	2.30
Broad St Investing	36.40	38.93
Bullock Fund	23⅜	25¼
Century Shares Trust	27.73	29.82
Chain Store Investors Tr	29.05	30.90
Consolidated Inv Tr	34	37
Cons Inv Tr warrants	4.75	5.75
Dividend Shares	2.05	2.20
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	23.62	25.63
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.97	18.41
Equitable Inv Corp	35.37	38.01
Equity Corp pf	41½	44½
Fidelity Fund	29.12	31.38
Fourth Nat Investors	47	49
General Capital Corp	45.18	48.06
General Inv Trust	7.31	7.95
Incorporated Investors	26.87	28.89
Insurance Groups Shs	1.78	1.92
Loomis-Say 2d Fd	49	49
Maryland Fund	10.47	11.45
Mass Investors Trust	29.84	31.66
Mutual Am Sec Tr	29.52	31.74
Mutual Investment	17.85	19.51
Nation Wide Sec B	4.87	4.97
Nation Wide Sec vot	2.19	2.35
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17¼	19¼
Plymouth Fund	.99	1.10
Quarterly Income Shs	19.10	20.93
Railway & Light Sec	25½	27½
Railway & Light Sec pf	107	....
Second Nat Invest	4¾	5¾
Second Nat Invest pf	76	78
Spencer Trask Fund	23.14	23.86
State St Investment	111.36	....
Supervised Shs new	15.03	16.34
Third Nat Invest	41	43
Trusteed Am Bk Shs B	1.02	1.13
Trusteed Ind Shares	1.60	1.77
U S Elec Lt & Pow A	20⅛	20⅝
U S Elec Lt & Pow B	3.23	3.33
U S Elec Lt & Pow vot	1.20	1.28
World Inv Trust	11.47	12.40
Fixed		
Basic Industry Shares	5.47	....
Corp Tr Shs original	3.14	....
Cumulative Tr Shs	6.73	....
Deposited Bk Shs A	2.81	....
Deposited Ins Shrs A	3.75	....
Diversified Tr Shs B	12¼	....
Fundamental Tr Shs A	6.60	7.38
North Amer Bond Tr	64⅝	68⅞
North Am T Shs '53	2.92	....
Rep Trust Shares	14.71	15.21
Super Cp of Am Tr A	4.37	....
Trustee Sta Inv C	3.31	....
Trustee Stan Oil A	8.19	....

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
March	12.67	12.74	12.67	12.71	+.01
May	12.52	12.57	12.52	12.55	—.01
July	12.35	12.42	12.33	12.39	+.03
October	11.78	11.85	11.78	11.83	+.01
Dec.	11.71	11.77	11.71	11.75	..
January	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.73	..

Spots, 13.21, up 1 point. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	7.02	7.04	7.00	7.03	—.01
May	7.00	7.01	6.99	7.01	—.02
July	6.95	6.97	6.94	6.96	—.02
October	6.56	6.58	6.55	6.57	..

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
April	111.0	111.0	112.0n
May	112.0	112.0	111.0b
July	111.0	111.0	110.5n

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	14.53	14.67	14.53	14.67	+.07
June	14.89	15.02	14.82	15.01	+.13
September	15.21	15.32	15.21	15.32	+.10

Number of A. T. & T. Phones Up 95,600

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced there was an increase of 95,600 telephones in service in the system during January.

The company gave no comparison with a year ago, but said the total had a slightly different basis due to omission of figures from the Southern New England Telephone Company, and the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company, two companies in which American Telephone does not have a controlling interest.

The two companies will henceforth not be consolidated in American Telephone statements due to federal requirements, the company said, but four additional controlled companies will be so included. They are: The Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company, Dakota Central Telephone Company, the United Telephone Company (Kansas) and the Christian-Todd Telephone Company.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—A review of the history of market movements reveals the fact that an entirely unexpected piece of news invariably provides the excuse for a reversal in trend which except for technical indications usually occurs without advance notice. In this respect, the current wave of selling may be attributed to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the judicial situation. It may prove that this has been one of the underlying forces holding the market in check during the past 2½ months. As previously pointed out, it is not to be expected that a recovery movement as broad and as extended as the December affair will teminate in a day. Technical considerations as usual can be expected to exert their influences upon the minor swings. In this regard, the market's underlying position was undoubtedly strengthened as a result of today's sharp decline. Hence, the immediate direction of prices would appear to depend upon the trend of developments at the strike conference in Detroit.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Taking advantage of minor setbacks such as we have been having for some weeks past, should afford very excellent opportunities of acquiring stocks, and just this sort of thing is to be recommended for the reason that the preponderance of data that is coming to hand points to a higher range in the share list. This advice, however, is tempered with the renewed suggestion that a considerable degree of caution should be exercised as to what to purchase and not rush in blindly, pursuing a hit or miss policy. The higher that stocks go the more frequent should be the reactions.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The slight recessions which were apparent in some lines of industry during the last week may easily be explained by two factors, the flood and the strike. The market seems to be looking through these clouds to the days of concentrated activity in the necessary reconstruction of property destroyed or in the endeavor to make up for lost time in a great and vital industry.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅜@ ¼%	⅜@ ¼%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	7/16@ ⅜	7/16@ ⅜	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ 3/16

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16%
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20 1/16d	19 9/16d
Bar gold	142s 1½d	142s 2½d	140s 8d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottaw	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.89 1/16	$4.89 1/16	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅛	4.89⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0466	.0465	§
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285	.2284½	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5474	§
Sweden—krona	.2525	.2522	.4537
Norway—krone	.2459	.2458	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2187	.2184	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446½	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3265	.3265	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2615	.2615	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2856	.2852	.8440
India—rupee	.3698	.3698	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5744	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5036	.5036	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9995	.9997	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Boston Stocks

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Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38	36½	38	37
..	Bos & Me st C pf	15	15	15	14
..	Brown Durrell	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5¼
..	Copper Range	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼
..	East Gas & Fuel	9⅛	9	9	9
6.00	East Gas & F pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	75½	75½	75½	76
8.00	Edison Elec	155	154¼	154¼	155
1.00b	Employer's Group	23½	23½	23½	23½
..	Georgian A pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
..	Hath Bak A	6	6	6	6
..	Hath Bak B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
..	Maine Cent	15½	15¼	15½	15
..	Maine Cent pf	45½	43½	45	41½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
..	Narr Rac A	7	7	7	6⅞
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	137	137	137	136½
3.30a	Old Colony	23	23	23	23
..	Quincy Min	9	8¾	9	8¾
.50b	Reece But H	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
.40	Shawmut Assoc	16	16	16	16
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
4.00b	Torrington	95	95	95	95
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27	26½	27	26
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	91	90	90¾	91
..	Utah Apex	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¾
..	Utah M & T	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
..	Venez Hold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
..	Warren Bros	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Inactive Stocks

(ontinued From Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	26	Gamewell Co	20	31	31	31	
106¼	105	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Feb 5
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	153	153	153	Feb 4
152	147	Gen Cigar pf (7)	50	147	147	147	Feb 2
64½	58	Gen G&El $6 (pf A)	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	Feb 5
77	72	Gen G&El $8 pf A	30	77	77	77	Jan 27
70	69½	Gen G&El $7 pf A	10	70	70	70	Feb 1
123¼	118¾	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	123	123	123	Feb 4
110	107½	Gen Pr I pf ww (6)	10	110	110	110	Feb 1
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 22
88	80	Gen Stl Cast pf	80	80	85⅛	84¾	+ ¼
112¼	111	Gold &Stock (6)	30	112	112	112	Feb 4
96	92½	Gotham Hos pf (7)	20	93½	93	93½	Feb 5
144	139	Gt W Sug pf (7)	2 1	144	144	144	
62½	60	Green Bay&W(7½e)	20	60	60	60	Jan 26
81	73	Greene Can (3)	40	76	75	76	Feb 1
59	48½	Guantanamo Sug pf	21	48	47½	47½	—1
36	32⅝	Hack W pf A (1¾)	50	33⅞	33½	33½	—1½
107¼	105¼	Hamil W pf (6)	10	107	107	107	+ ¼
105	101½	Hanna M A pf (5)	20	103½	103½	103½	Feb 5
134½	129	Har-Walker pf (6)	10	134½	134½	134½	Jan 29
105½	103¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	Feb 5
166	160	Helme G W pf (7)	20	160½	160	160	Feb 3
135½	129¾	Hercules Pdr pf (6)	80	134	134	134	
120½	112	Holland Fur pf (5)	2	117	115¼	117	Feb 4
		Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	113¾	112¾	112¾	Dec 3
72	65	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 4
137	135	Inger-Rand pf (6)	10	135	135	135	Feb 3
111¼	109⅞	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	10	111	111	111	Feb 4
9¼	8	Int Ry Cen Am	200	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
8¾	6½	Int Ry Cen Am ct	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¾
55½	48	Int Ry Cen Am pf	420	56½	54½	56½	+2½
43	90	Int Silver pf	30	98	97	98	Feb 5
106	104	Inter D St pf (7)	20	105	104	104	Feb 5
125	121	Isl Cr Coal pf (6)	50	125	125	125	Jan 20
126	123½	Johns-Manv pf (7)	50	124¼	124	124	Feb 5
133½	123	Jones & L pf	90	132	131	131	
120	117	KC Pr&Lt pf B (6)	10	120	120	120	Feb 3
110	120	Keith A O pf	20	110	110	110	Jan 25
109½	103	Kendall pf (6a)	10	109½	109½	109½	Feb 5
62½	47¼	Kinney G R pf	860	67¼	63	65½	+4½
45	127	Kresge D S pf	10	127	127	127	Jan 25
27⅝	23	Laclede Gas	90	25	23½	25	+1½
41½	36⅛	Laclede Gas pf	20	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
203	160	Lehigh Port C pf (4)	20	202	201	202	Feb 5
109½	107½	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	30	107½	107½	107½	Feb 5
147¾	142	Lorillard pf (7)	50	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	Feb 5
35¾	28	Louisiana Oil pf	160	32½	30	30	Feb 5
		MacAn & F pf (6)	10	131½	131½	131½	Feb 2
30	24½	Manati Sug pf	10	24½	24½	24½	Feb 4
16½	13¾	Manhat El gtd	60	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Jan 26
2⅞	2	Market St Ry	20	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
20	16¾	Market St Ry pf	10	17	17	17	Feb 3
6	5	Market St Ry p pf	40	36	36	36	Feb 5
7⅛	2¼	Market St Ry 2d pf	50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 4
166	163	Math Al pf (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
111	106½	Maytag 1st pf (6)	10	110½	110½	110½	Feb 2
45	43½	Maytag pf xw (3)	10	45	45	45	+1½
112½	108½	McLellan St pf (6)	20	108½	108½	108½	— ½
100	95	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	99	99	99	Feb 5
137	106¼	Mengel Co pf	10	134	134	134	Feb 5
139¼	117¼	Mengel pf cts	90	134	133	134	
41	39	Merch&M (1.60a)	20	41	41	41	Jan 22
122	117⅛	Mid Stl 1st pf (8)	30	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜	+ ¼
106	103⅝	Mil El R & Lt pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Jan 26
		Minn-H R pf A (6)	10	108	108	108	Dec 11
122	114⅝	Minn-H R pf B(4)	50	117	117	117	Feb 4
6¼	5	Minn StL & SSM LL	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 5
66½	65	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	20	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 4
98	95	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	Feb 4
108½	107	Murphy Co pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	Feb 5
43½	38	Nash Chat & St L	110	42	40	41	+1½
112	110	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	10	110½	110½	110½	Feb 5
109¼	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	31	108½	108½	108½	
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Dept Strs pf	440	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ¼
150	144	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	146½	146½	146½	Feb 5
109	107	Newberry pf (5)	20	109	109	109	Feb 4
29	19	New Or Tex & M	10	26	26	26	Jan 15
13⅞	10⅞	NY Dock	240	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
23⅞	21⅛	NY Dock pf	20	23	22	23	
103	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	131	131	131	Feb 5
		NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	Sep 15
		NY Lack&Westn (5)	10	97	97	97	Oct 22
76½	70	NY Shpbldg pf	10	73½	73½	73½	Feb 1
110	108½	NY Steam pf (7)	60	109½	109	109½	Feb 5
101	98	NY Steam pf (6)	60	100	99	100	Feb 5
114	110	Nor & W pf (4)	40	110½	110	110	Feb 5
105	103½	Northern Central (4)	33	105	105	105	
53½	51½	Northwestern Tel (3)	40	52½	52½	52½	Feb 3
40	29	Norwalk T&R pf	10	35	35	35	Feb 4
40	135	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	—3⅛
75	70	Outlet Co (3a)	40	73	73	73	Jan 12
		Outlet Co pf (7)	20	114	114	114	Jul 22
15⅝	11½	Pac Coast	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
34	25½	Pac Coast 1pf	10	30½	30½	30½	+ ¾
27¼	21½	Pac Coast 2d pf	90	23¾	22¾	22¾	— 1
152	148¾	Pac Tel & Tel (5a)	30	148¾	147	148¾	
149	148	Pac Tel&Tel pf (7e)	1	148	148	148	Feb 5
88¼	60	Panhandle P&R pf	60	70	66½	70	+4⅞
		Penn G Sand pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Aug 19
116¾	113½	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	116	116	116	Feb 4
7¼	5¾	Phila Rap Tran	60	6½	6½	6½	— ½
14	12	Phila Rap Tr pf	60	12½	12	12	
87¼	86¼	Phil Jones pf (7)	10	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 21
74½	70	Phoenix H pf (3⅛)	30	71½	71	71½	Feb 5
53¼	50	Pirelli Co (3.13e)	50	53	53	53	Feb 4
36	31½	Pitts & W Vir	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
190	185	Pitts Ft W&G (7)	10	187½	187½	187½	Feb 5
190	185	Pitts FtW&C pf (7)	20	186	186	186	Feb 4
111	103	Pitts Steel pf	70	111	109¾	109¾	— ¾
128	23	Pitts Ter Coal pf	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Jan 2
137½	107½	Pitts United pf	10	132	131¾	132	
118½	117	Procter & Gam pf (5	10	117	117	117	— ½
111½	108	Pure Oil pf (8)	20	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
18¾	14¾	RR Sec Ill Cent	110	17	16½	17	+ ½
83	78	Real S H pf	10	78	78	78	Feb 5
		Rensel & S (8)	20	100	100	100	Dec 16
95¾	93½	Rev C&B pf (5¼)	30	95¾	94¾	94¾	— ½
135	128½	Rev C&B pf	10	131	131	131	—2¾
113	111¼	Safeway St pf (7)	20	113	111½	112½	+ ½
113	109¾	Safeway St pf (6)	10	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Feb 2
100	97½	Safe Stores pf (5)	10	99½	99½	99½	
15¼	11	StL Southwestern	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1¼
31½	28½	StL Southwestern pf	40	30	30	30	Jan 6
45¼	38	Scott Paper n	180	40¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
43½	40½	Sheaffer Pen (2)	90	43	43	43	Feb 5
138	85¼	Sloss Sheff Steel	30	133¾	133¾	133¾	—1
115½	111	Sloss Sh pf (7)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Feb 5
155	154	S Por Ric pf (8)	20	154	154	154	Feb 5
74	68½	Spalding AG pf	100	70	70	70	+1½
104½	101	Spang C pf	50	103	103	103	Feb 3
		Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	94	94	94	Feb 2
50	48¾	Spicer Mfg pf (3)	20	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb 5
112	106	Spieg Inc pf (6½)	30	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
128¼	126	Stand Brands pf (7)	10	128¼	128¼	128¼	Feb 4
125	122	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	123	123	123	
57½	55	Talcott pt pf (2¾)	150	56¼	55	55	Feb 5
93½	90½	The Fair pf (7)	10	91	91	91	Feb 5
94	85	Twin C R T pf	20	86	86	86	—1⅛
117	115	Un Biscuit pf (7)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¼
101¾	96¾	Un Dyewood pf (7)	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	Feb 5
20½	18	US Distrib pf	10	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
169	167	US Gypsumpf (7)	10	168¼	168¼	168¼	Feb 4
169	167	US Tobacco pf (7)	10	167¼	167¼	167¼	Feb 5
164	161½	Uni Leaf T pf (8)	20	163	163	163	Jan 27
108	100	Univ Pic 1st pf	10	113½	113½	113½	Feb 4
58½	48	Vadsco Sales pf	10	55	55	55	Feb 5
114	114	Van Raalte pf (7)	20	114	114	114	Jan 27
		Vick Sh & P (5)	10	79½	79½	79½	Aug 28
		Vick Sh&P pf (5)	20	84	84	84	Sep 2
114½	113	Vir El & P pf (6)	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	Feb 4
12¾	9½	Vir Ir C&C	40	10⅜	10	10	Feb 5
37	30	Vir Ir C&C pf	20	30½	30½	30½	
76	71	Vulcan Det (8e)	30	71½	71	71	Feb 5
122½	117¾	Vulcan Det pf (7)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Feb 5
12⅛	7⅜	Wabash pf B	70	11½	11⅛	11½	Jan 23
118	114	Walgreen pf (6½)	20	115½	115½	115½	+1¼
		Webster Eisen pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
2¼	1½	Wells Fargo	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 5
102	98	W Penn El A (7)	20	102	102	102	Feb 2
108	104½	W Penn El pf (7)	30	108½	108	108½	+ ½
100½	95	W Penn El pf (6)	80	99	98	99	+ ½
122½	120	W Penn Pr pf (7)	20	121½	121	121½	Feb 4
115½	113¾	W Penn Pr pf (6)	70	114	113¾	113¾	Feb 4
170	151	Wes El M pf (7½e)	*10	165	165	165	Feb 5
37½	36½	Westn El In A (2)	10	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
100	90	Wheeling & L E	90	100	100	100	Feb 5
116	114	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	116	116	116	Feb 5
99⅝	81	Worth P pf A	160	95½	95¼	96½	—1
136¼	116	Wright Aero (1e)	10	121½	120	120	Feb 5
142	128	Yel Tr&C pf	10	139	139	139	

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Labor Asserts Its Right To Share in Added Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

the way of this procedure, however, because of the great and growing concentration of economic power. Desirable as the Moulton-Brookings thesis of lower prices may be, how can it be achieved in view of the rigid inflexibility of monopoly-controlled prices, which the study points out?

Past experience shows that a program of price reduction in a system of giant corporate and industrial aggregates, on a voluntary basis, is hardly attainable. Price controls might be achieved by credit manipulation, but this would jeopardize monetary stability; it might be achieved also through restrictive legislative action, but this would require a broad system of economic controls, including maintenance of wages and shortening of hours.

Our economic system, under the profit motive and free competition has always fluctuated between booms and depressions. Prosperity has never lasted more than a few years and for every year and a half of prosperity we have had one year of depression. Yet in all our history we have never succeeded in producing enough for all our people.

Do Not Meet Public Need

We do not attempt to measure the needs of the population and produce accordingly. The capacity of our industries is equal to our needs, but the public buying power falls short of both. What has happened is that under our economic order, production has been held down to the level of buying power. Buying power and production have failed to rise to the level of public need—a level which science now makes possible.

There is always this tendency to widen the gap between producing power and buying power under a system of private initiative and free competition where there is not proper co-ordination, or no co-ordination at all. Producer Jones, in order to undersell his competitors, tries to cut labor costs by installing machinery. He lays men off, thus cutting payrolls and reducing workers' buying power, but makes no effort to save his market by raising wages for the men he keeps.

Jones, as an individual, can hardly hope to affect general income levels or lift the general buying power. At the same time he may very well recognize that it would be to his larger interest if general buying power were raised, since he would sell more goods. There is a clash between his immediate good and his long-range good.

Organized labor, however, can and does exert a national influence in raising wages for workers in general, thereby maintaining or increasing living standards.

Raising the Purchasing Power

At the present time we have reached the point when industrial income has recovered enough to make possible material increases in wages in a great number of industries. Increase of wages will help sustain purchasing power and markets; failure to grant increases will aid the development of an unstable economy, and the possibility of a runaway stock market with fictitious values. Mr. Roosevelt is to be commended when he stresses the need of increased purchasing power and shorter hours without reductions in weekly pay.

It is frequently urged against organized labor's campaign for shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions in industry that it would retard, rather than hasten, economic recovery. It is forgotten that, in the major manufacturing industries wages make up a relatively small share of the cost of production. In the Iron and Steel Industry, for instance, wages in 1933 constituted only about one-fifth of the value of the product and for the whole decade, 1921-1931, the proportion was about the same. In the motor car industry 13.5 per cent of the value of the product went to wages in 1933.

Part of Wages in Production

It is apparent that if the share of wages in the total value of a product is about 17 per cent, then a 20 per cent increase in the wage bill of a whole industry would result in only about a 3 per cent increase in the price of the product. There would be an increase of effective purchasing power six times greater than the advance in price, and this increase would bring forth a volume of production which would more than offset the tendency for prices to rise.

Put in another way, the incentive to greater production in the form of increased purchasing power is more than six times as great as the deterrent—the 3 per cent increase. In practice this relatively small deterrent is apt to be even smaller, for much of it will be absorbed by the reduction in the per unit cost of production incident to the increase in the volume of output.

With corporation profits increasing it is only natural for labor to desire its share in the unfolding prosperity. According to the past record of the United States Steel Corporation, in the 30 years 1901-1931, total profits were equivalent to $621.20 a year for each employee.

Dividend payments from 1901 to 1934 amounted to $1,762,106,000. Yet in March, 1935, over 70 per cent of the 364,000 wage earners in the industry received less than 75 cents an hour. The improved financial position of the industry recently is evident from the fact that 22 companies which saw a deficit of $68,000,000 in 1933, turned the deficit into a $45,000,000 profit in 1935, and in the first nine months of 1936 had increased profits over the previous year's level by 200 per cent.

Productivity has been increasing steadily even since 1929. As a result large industries approximate 1929 levels of production with a definite decline in the number constituting the production staff.

We now face these alternatives—either we must provide adequate maintenance for those for whom industries do not provide jobs or we must find ways to expand industries so that more jobs are forthcoming. Industries will expand normally when there is a larger market for their products—that is, when consumer purchasing power increases.

If we shorten hours and provide more jobs with no reduction in earner incomes, consumer purchasing power will increase. This is the real alternative to pending maintenance for the unemployed.

Postage-Free Protested By Canadian M.P.'s

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (Canadian Press)—Two members of the Canadian Parliament raised their voices yesterday against the privilege of sending their mail free of charge during the sessions.

They were David Spence, Conservative member from Toronto, and the Rev. Dan McIvor, Fort William Liberal.

Mr. McIvor said he was better able to pay for his postage now than before he became a member of Parliament.

Mr. Spence said postmen's backs were being broken carrying the stacks of letters, reports and literature sent out by members of Parliament and government departments without charge.

President Calls Son to White House As 'Right-Hand Man'

WASHINGTON (AP) — James Roosevelt, whom his father called "my little boy Jimmy" in campaign train speeches back in 1932, comes to the White House as the President's "right-hand man."

John Quincy Adams had his son, John Quincy Adams Jr., as secretary.

Andrew Jackson brought with him from Tennessee his wife's nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson, whom he had reared from boyhood. Except for a brief time when Donelson was banned because of a clash with Peggy Eaton, White House appointment and entertainment details passed through his hands. Another of Mrs. Jackson's nephews, who was so completely adopted he even took the name, Andrew Jackson, also worked at the White House during much of that Administration.

Abraham Van Buren was secretary to his father, President Martin Van Buren.

Robert Tyler made himself useful to his father, President John Tyler, while Mrs. Robert Tyler acted as hostess for her mother-in-law.

Millard Fillmore depended upon the secretarial efficiency of his son, Millard Powers Fillmore, who decreed in his will destruction of all personal letters written by his mother, father, sister and himself.

President Buchanan, a bachelor, gave his secretarial job to a nephew.

Ulysses S. Grant's son, Frederick Dent Grant, was for many years at his father's elbow making himself generally useful. Three times Fred Grant ran away from school to his father's Civil War headquarters, thus winning the right to stay with him on the battlefield and becoming a seasoned soldier at 15. This comradeship continued to the last, Fred taking dictation of his father's memoirs.

Ontario Cautions Municipalities To Reduce Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Municipalities in the province will have to clear their rolls of all but legitimate cases of unemployment, and remove from their lists all those who have no valid right to public help, declared David Croll, Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs. Mr. Croll made this statement in a letter recently announcing the degree of governmental relief assistance to all municipalities which are under supervision of the Municipal Affairs department.

The province, assisted by the $850,000 monthly grant from the Federal Government, will continue to pay 75 per cent of relief costs up to a fixed yearly maximum for each municipality, he promised, but these maximums have been reduced this year.

Increased employment and declining relief rolls were the chief economic trends in Ontario during 1936, Mr. Croll continued, and in no part of the province does unemployment relief retain the proportions it possessed one year ago. In 1936 relief was about 25 per cent less than 1935, and another reduction is expected in 1937. The federal contribution to the province is 25 per cent less than that prevailing a year ago, and the Dominion Government has announced a policy of progressive reduction in its grant-in-aid.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Feb. 9	Cherbourg	Feb. 15	Feb. 9, 1:00 pm	Feb 9, 8:00 pm
Washington	Feb. 10	Plymouth	Feb. 16	Feb. 9, 8:00 pm	Feb. 10, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

Wage Analyst

© Underwood

William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor

Sales Tax Planned For New Jersey To Yield $14,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5—Legislation providing for sales, income and corporation franchise taxes will be introduced in the New Jersey House by members of the Union county delegation as revenue-producing measures on Monday night, it was announced here today. The measure, sponsored by Senator Charles E. Loizeaux, Republican leader from Union county, would levy a tax of 2 per cent on all purchases save food and drugs. This tax is estimated to yield $14,000,000. The income levy is placed at 1½ per cent, with the same exemptions allowed by the Federal Government, and is expected to bring in $6,000000 a year.

The franchise tax on corporations would be 3 per cent, and is estimated to bring in $4,000,000.

The program contains legislation sought by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman for the last two years.

Of the returns from the tax, $18,000,000 would be marked for school support, replacing the 2.75 mills school tax and real estate and personal property taxes; $1,124,333 would go for principal and interest on soldier bonus bonds, and $850,000 for salaries of court and other officials now paid out of local funds. As an equalization account for distribution to municipalities unable to meet relief costs, an annual fund of $4,000,000 would be set up under administration of the state Financial Assistance Commission.

Higher Pay Urged On N. C. State Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's "little man" on the State's pay roll will get a larger increase in the rate of his pay than the employee in the higher brackets, if the motion lodged by Representative Virgil A. Wilson of Forsyth county, prevails in the appropriations committee of the General Assembly, now in session.

State salaries were reduced as much as 38 per cent four years ago but the 1935 Legislature restored 20 per cent; another 5 per cent was added at the beginning of the present fiscal year, and the Budget Commission recommended another 10 per cent, effective July 1.

Mr. Wilson, labor representative, advocate of ratification for the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution and bone dry, secured the appointment of a committee to investigate the wages being paid, it having been discovered that some of the laborers in certain institutions were being paid as little as $27.50 per month. He asked for a roster of all being paid less than $50 per month, and for these he will insist on an increase of at least 30 per cent.

New York Labor Council Backs Child Amendment

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Central Trades and Labor Council last night endorsed proposals urging ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the New York State Legislature.

The members agreed to write to their assemblymen, urging the lower house at Albany to follow the example of the State Senate which ratified the amendment a few days ago.

The council endorsed minimum wage legislation for women and minors sponsored by Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, and also approved a proposal of the teachers union urging a $10,000,000 appropriation to provide milk, dental care and other physical needs of needy school children.

Trade Associations Urge New Toronto Auditorium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto would increase its number of visiting conventions if it would establish an auditorium to serve trade associations, with a seating capacity of at least 5000 and a floor space of 200,000 square feet. This recommendation was made by Mark Egan, executive manager of the Cleveland Convention and Visitors' Bureau, in his address at the recent convention here of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association. Money spent by delegates to conventions and other visitors benefits not only hotels and restaurants, but factory workers and others engaged in industries and commercial enterprises as well, he pointed out.

Toronto enters the new year with 167 conventions already booked, said E. R. Powell, managing director and secretary of the association, who said that literature on the city had been supplied to more than 2800 automobile clubs, tourist agencies, railway and steamship offices in the United States and Canada.

Roosevelt Again Urges Support Of Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Reaffirmation of President Roosevelt's support of the proposed federal child labor amendment was made here last night in a telegram to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in which the President voiced the hope that the New York State Legislature would ratify the amendment as one of the 19 states whose approval is necessary to its adoption.

"I want all friends and supporters of the child labor amendment to the Constitution to know that my attitude toward this measure to protect the rights of childhood has not changed," President Roosevelt's message said. "Only last month I wrote a letter to the governors of 19 states asking that ratification of the amendment be made one of the major items in the legislative program in their states this year. I sincerely hope that my own State will be among those to ratify."

The telegram was read by Mayor LaGuardia as an affirmative argument in a debate with Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York Economic Council, negative speaker, in "America's Town Meeting of the Air," under auspices of the League for Political Education. The debate was radiocast.

Proposal Assailed

Mr. Hart condemned the proposed amendment as a needless expansion of federal powers, in view of what he characterized as the virtual elimination of child labor through state educational and employment laws. Support for the proposal, he said, had been obtained through the circulation of false and misleading information.

Child labor in the United States, Mr. Hart declared, was "almost entirely ancient history."

"The census figures show that child labor, outside of agriculture, diminished 70 per cent between 1910 and 1930," he continued. "In 1930 only 4761 children 10 to 14 years of age, out of a total population of over 9,600,000 of those ages, were working in all manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States. Most of those who talk about child labor today are talking about the figures for 1930, and child labor has been reduced at an even faster rate since 1930."

LaGuardia's View

Mayor LaGuardia held that the proposed amendment was the only effective method for solving the child labor problem. He predicted eventual adoption as a mandate from the American people who believe in protection of childhood.

"The rate of wages paid to children working in factories, looms, mills or sugar beet fields is from two-thirds to three-fourths less than would necessarily be paid to an adult," he continued. "The difference between industrial shamelessness and decency is the motive back of this stubborn, unrelenting, unreasonable resistance to the federal amendment.

"Employers know that the minute this amendment becomes part of the Constitution they well be forced to meet competition honestly and will be deprived of profits coming from the exploitation of child labor."

State Referendum Urged On Child Labor Proposal

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Controversy stirred by the State Senate's approval of the child labor amendment evoked a proposal yesterday that popular opinion be sounded through a state referendum before final ratification by the New York Legislature.

The Republican-controlled assembly, which has not acted on ratification, has set Feb. 16 for a public hearing on the bill passed and sent to it by the Democratic Senate. Twenty-six of the necessary 36 states have ratified the amendment.

Democratic Assemblyman Paul B. Mercier, third district of Oneida, announced in Utica that he would introduce a resolution next Monday night to put the question up to the voters at the next November election.

Citing diverse opinions expressed by voters in his home district, he declared a referendum "the only fair method of determining which way the majority tends."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Men, women, item modernizes pants hanging; garden and lawn specialties. DIAMOND PRODUCTS CO., 4188 Union Pacific Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-1, Fitchburg, Mass

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Husband and wife and unmarried man to teach next fall in a boys' boarding school in New England; must be experienced, have thorough knowledge of subject matter, a broad concept of teaching, and be athletically inclined; subjects to be covered: English, Music, Typewriting; actual membership in Christian Science church not requisite. Write full particulars and give references. Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann Street, Brisbane, Australia—Agents and importers of cotton, linen and silk napery; wholesale only; samples and correspondence invited.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Leiter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif VAndike 1350

REAL ESTATE

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management.
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA. — Large, comfortable rooms; homey atmosphere; beautiful quiet residential neighborhood; convenient to transportation; meals if desired. MARY T. STAFFORD, 466 N. E. 63 St.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 38c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION
BUILT 1782 REMODELED 1937
Visit our Museum-Salesroom. Interesting collection Antique and Modern arms, furniture, silver, Sheffield, pitchers, Scotch mulls and jewelry; fairly priced. Open evenings by special arrangement. Call Woburn 1221.
KIMBALL ARMS COMPANY
221 Cambridge Road (Route 3)
Woburn, Massachusetts

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE view apartment, 2 rooms, hall and porch; near Commonwealth Ave., reservoirs; $47.50. Call Mr. Sharp, COM. 4330, daytimes. STA. 0516 evenings. (Boston).

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7400 20 minutes from Boston

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA—WINTER SEASON
LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, DeLand, Florida.

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Tel. Cap 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City

HELP WANTED—MEN

HIGH-CLASS superintendent for Westchester estate, thoroughly experienced in gardening, cultivation and live stock; prefer married man for permanent position. Write full details. Box C-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER G. DOW

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in TBRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave Ken 4435 Boston

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, two quiet rooms in Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Call MRS. ADAMS, Belmont 0743 or Kirkland 2028.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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WESTIN HOUSE REST HOME
Fairhope, Ala., is cordially extending their hospitality to people in need of rest and quiet; beautifully situated; excellent meals; near Christian Science church; please write for rates. MRS. C. ANACKER Prop.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3074

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PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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Cen. New. 8255

NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—2½ acres, 5-room house, garage; family orchard; $6500. Owner, P. SHANNON, 3267 24th St., San Francisco.

28 8/10 ACRES early navel oranges; 9 acres Valencias; Tulare Co., Calif.; abundant water; clear; $22,000 cash. Owner, 401 N. Valencia St., Alhambra, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny front room in private family; comfortably furnished; near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 4056.

BOSTON, 338 Commonwealth Ave.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one with private bath; excellent home; reasonable rent. Com. 2625.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Select room overlooking The Mother Church park; transient or permanent Tel. Com. 4939. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, MASS.—Light, warm front room, near the Fenway; ideal for business woman. Com. 3391 after 5 P. M.

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in refined private home; every consideration given to happiness and comfort of guests. 5973 N. E. 5th Ave.

N. Y. C.—Riverside Drive (Cor. 114th St.); two nicely furnished, connecting rooms; semi-bath with hot and cold water; also room facing Hudson. Telephone Un 4-6547.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Preferably in quiet apartment with phone; centrally located; very reasonable; weekly or monthly rate. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener, best of refs.; go anywhere. Tel. Lon. 2928. Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Store manager, 8 years with Woolworth, good record; capable of taking complete charge; married; wants position with future. A. H. WEBER, 44 Stanfield Terr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse; middle-aged; for man or woman; can drive car. Write Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION as companion to adult—or care of child wanted by mature woman; willing to go anywhere. Mrs. Harriet Robb, 21 Girard Place, Maplewood, N. J.

YOUNG lady, colored, desires part time between 8-5; experienced, efficient, cooking, mending, care of children. UNiversity 4-6078, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn., would welcome applications for permanent soloist position; audition soon.

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MADELEINE DELIGHT BROOKS, soprano; radio and club work; teacher of singing. 55 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2060, and Waltham 2483-R.

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie
Col. 5-5800—10 W. 61st St., N. Y. C.

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HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 803, CHL 4-8468.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

"CIVIL SERVICE"
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Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

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New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
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JEWELERS
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SINCE 1879

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, Inc.
Jewelers
Silversmiths
Since 1879

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HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

More than 58 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

Buy and Save at
Sears
Hundreds of new exciting values in every department at new low prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

Cantilever Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
Oscar Covington
FOOT HEALTH SHOP
Imprint of Perfect Foot
101 Bell Bldg. (Ground Floor)

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

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CORAL GABLES COUNTRY CLUB DINING ROOM
Open to the Public
Lunches from 50c to 75c
Dinners 75c to $1.50
For Reservations PHONE 4-1566

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

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Curtis Dry Goods Company
128 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres.
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

Electric Griddles
Heating Pads
Fuel Burners
Kerosene Burners
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Stations Located at:
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N. Ridgewood Ave., bet. 5th and 6th Sts.
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The Bootery
104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear
—Bags
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
220 South Beach Street
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LAWSON MARKET
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100% Home Owned

MALBY-POPE INC.
GOWNS
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
COSMETICS
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PHONE 1483
Home made pies, cakes, pastry, rolls and bread.
ROHATSCH'S BAKERY
816 MAIN STREET

DUNN BROS.
The store with a million items.
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Teacher of Piano, Voice, Harmony, Composition.
ALL GRADES
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600 Earl Street
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

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Complete Line of Foods
Phone 44

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Beach Wear and Equipment for Men, Women and Children
LAS OLAS BLVD. At The Beach

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BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
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TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
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FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
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Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
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While in Ft. Myers Have Your Shoes Repaired by
TAMINOSIAN BROS.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

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Advertising Information Bureau

Furchgott's
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings for The Home
20 West Adams Street

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Original Genuine Montevallo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
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St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

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Featuring Smart Clothes for Southern Resort Wear
Matrons' Sizes 36 to 52
Misses' Sizes 12 to 20
Delmonte Hickey Suits and Coats
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MIAMI

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8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7898

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK
560 N. E. 77th St.
Tel. Edge 2283

Tropical Beauty
All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone Bayview 600

Snowden's Grove Service Station
Cor. Grand Avenue and Virginia St.
SINCLAIR GAS AND OILS
Complete mechanical service.
Brake testing—Motors tuned up
PHONE 4-9277

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
82nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1828

Biltmore Cleansers and Dyers
"Known for Quality"
Your dress accurately measured before and after cleaning to keep size.
43 N. E. 38 ST. PH. 2-1544

ELEANOR'S
WOMEN'S APPAREL of individuality
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
Second Avenue at S. E. 1st Street
PHONE 3-1889

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One block West of First Church

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY!
BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers
Johnson Shoe Shop
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856
Phone 2-1380 New York

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1600 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
Is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

MIAMI
(Continued)

Willard
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

MIAMI BEACH

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON RD., MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service As You Like It"
Sinclair Products
Phone 5-9381 Road Service

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center

The Orlando Food Palace
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
French Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Dyers
"Established Half Century"
Main Office and Plant
47 W. Concord Avenue
Phone 3176
Downtown Branch 46 E. Church St. Phone 6655
Winter Park Branch 348 E. Park Ave. Phone 418

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

New Spring
FASHIONS
DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

THE GIFT SHOP
For People of Good Taste
On Patio of Washington and Autrey Arcade
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
The Whistling Oyster

THE PERRYDELL
122 EAST GORE AVENUE
Showing Beautiful Children's Dresses. Also Silk and Cotton Suede Dresses, Suits and Hats.
At Amazingly Reasonable Prices

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Zella Inghram Nelle Inghram
THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE
Original Designers of Millinery
We Clean and Remodel All Types of Hats.
2 Washington St. Arcade, Orlando, Fla.

The Vogue JUST HATS
AUTREY ARCADE
130 N. ORANGE AVE.

SALON VYRLE
Experienced Beauticians
#3 Jefferson Ct. Bldg.
Phone 5446

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALTA CARTER
6 VIA PARIOI
Decorative Linens
Dinnerware
Table Appointments

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach
and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete
Fashion Store
Hatch's Inc.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

Complete Line of
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207 Clematis Street

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

SARASOTA

The
JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
Fostoria Glass Kensington Ware
Eastman Kodaks, Supplies
Photo Finishing
245 MAIN STREET PHONE 2648

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

LAMODE
"Where Quality Comes First. Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 2340
Free Parking

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Dexdale Hosiery
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Young Electric Service
Frigidaire—L. H. Electric Ranges and Water Heaters—F. M. Water Systems—Bosch, F. M. and Crosley Radio
Wiring Service—Appliances
360 Main Phone 2121

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants
CAMBRIDGE GLASS
POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 Main Street

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Port Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

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Cleaners and Dyers
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CONTRACTING
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ST. PETERSBURG

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The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6996

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

TAMPA

this label
Flori-Lite
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Maas the Haberdasher
TAMPA, FLORIDA
in Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value
"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHD
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
606-608 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade
Shoe Repairing
and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale
Delicious Citrus Confections
Valentine Box of Assorted Sweets for $1.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Dutch Candy Kitchen
Home Made Candies
Ridgeland Hotel Bldg., 6th St. N. W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Charles E. Shepard INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Wa. 3793

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866—70th Anniversary—1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4337

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4784-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Col ins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Snow's
DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

MACON
(Continued)

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

It is very important that your inexpensive garments be sent to a quality cleaner as they are usually made of synthetic materials and often require more skillful handling than pure silk or wool in costly raiment.

The Charlotte Laundry, Inc., is the licensed SANITONE cleaner in Charlotte, N. C., and was chosen because of its reputation in the community and in the industry, its methods of operations, its fully equipped plant and the personnel of its organization. The Charlotte Laundry, Inc., adopted SANITONE only after a very extensive investigation. SANITONE is the only cleaning service that is "GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AS ADVERTISED THEREIN."

Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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MODERN FLATS TO LET
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Tel. 46.448

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Spalenberg 60
Metzgerei
TEL. 21.568
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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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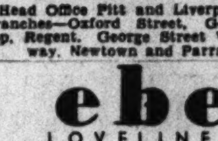

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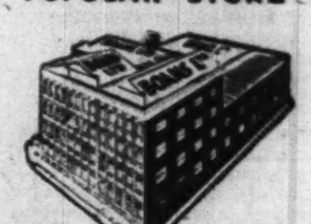

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Plough and the Stars' Emerges as a Film Romance

After the Thin Man (Metro)—William Powell and Myrna Loy breeze back in one of the most entertaining "whodunnits" for many a moon—since, to be exact, "The Thin Man" itself. In typical unconventional Nick-and-Nora fashion, they solve a series of crimes which begin when Nora's cousin's bounder husband is slain. The wit sparkles as brightly as the two stars. Direction, support and photography are in top form. Elissa Landi, Joseph Calleia, Jessie Ralph, Teddy Hart.—Adults and young people.

Bulldog Drummond Escapes (Paramount)—Further romantic and thrilling and improbable adventures of Captain Drummond in rescuing a lady in distress from the clutches of a bearded villain in an English country house. Ray Milland, Sir Guy Standing, Heather Angel, Reginald Denny, Porter Hall, E. E. Clive.—Adults and young people.

Case of the Black Cat (Warner Bros.)—Suspense and gruesomeness for ardent murder mystery fans only. For all Ricardo Cortez's smooth performance as Perry Mason, the screen play is much too deficient in humorous touches. A caretaker's cat—which by the way isn't black—is the innocent introduction to a series of murders for which Mr. Mason supplies the traditional surprise solution. June Travis, Jane Bryan, Craig Reynolds.—Adults.

Great Guy (Grand National)—James Cagney returns in a gang-busting comedy drama which no doubt will increase his large following. As a deputy in the department of weights and measures, he punches his way in and out of tight situations to vanquish, single-handed, the politicians in control of the short-weight racket. Mae Clarke (who doesn't get socked this time), James Burke, Edward Brophy, Henry Kolker, Robert Gleckler.—Family.

The Holy Terror (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers performs cute tricks aplenty as the mascot of a naval flying station. How she does go on—dancing, singing, heading musical shows with a corps of terpsichorean gobs, scandalizing the commander of the station while she wins his nautical heart, playing a coy cupid and finally ordering a mass parachute jump (the high spot of the film) to effect the capture of a band of spies. It's very good fun if you are a Jane Withers fan, and a trifle dull if you are not. Anthony Martin, Leah Ray, Joan Davis, El Brendel.—Family.

Maid of Salem (Paramount)—Frank Lloyd's outstanding study of intelligence versus superstition with the Salem, Mass., witch scare of 1692 as a background. A young girl, seen in a clandestine meeting with her rebel sweetheart, whom villagers suspect of being Satan, is caught up in the witch terror and nearly perishes during the ensuing persecution. All departments have been handled commendably. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Gale Sondergaard, Louise Dresser, Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi, Donald Meek, Bonita Granville.—Adults and young people.

The Plough and the Stars (RKO)—Movie melodrama against the background of the 1916 Irish rebellion. O'Casey's bitter tragedy converted into the personalized love story of a rebel officer and his pacifist wife. Scenes of rebellion well contrived. Happy ending provided. Several Abbey Theater players contribute notable performances, though like the play they seem lost in Hollywood. Preston Foster, Barbara Stanwyck, F. J. McCormick, Barry Fitzgerald, Eileen Crowe, Una O'Connor.—Adults and young people.

Woman-Wise (20th-Fox)—Mediocrity which flatters itself with the "Grade B" label. Sports editor engineers an absurd blackmail scheme to protect old fighters and to overthrow crooked promoter who uses pugilistic has-beens for shady fights. Oh yes, the editor also wins an ex-champ's daughter with a wicked right. Some fun. Rochelle Hudson, Michael Whalen, Thomas Beck, Alan Dinehart.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth," "Ramona."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroïque," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 69 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong

Psalms 25, 26

Steps to Spiritual Communion

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

In addition to the various hymns and anthems which were used in the Temple service, we find the liturgies. A liturgy is simply a definite part of the service rendered in song, but always expressing the progressive steps to spiritual communion.

In the early days, Moses had established the Tent of Meeting. Step by step through the use of the symbols of the altar of burnt offering, the laver, and the inner sanctuary with its table of shewbread and perpetually lighted candles, the worshiper was finally led to the altar of incense. This altar, significantly, stood just at the entrance to the Holy of Holies, or place of complete spiritual communion. The rising aroma of sweet incense typified the gratitude, thanksgiving, and praise of the grateful one about to experience that communion.

In the development of Temple worship, there came a time after the return from captivity when it was recognized that the true steps to spiritual communion were not in the symbols so long used, but in the developing understanding of the individual heart. Hence these liturgies, the expression of those steps to spiritual communion in literary form, the outpouring of a grateful heart.

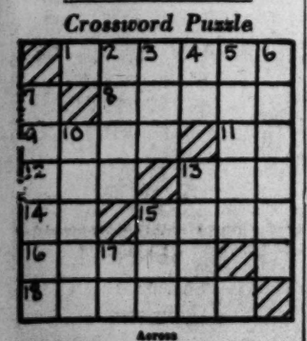
In Psalm 25 is to be found a beautifully expressed song of the mood of supplication, the putting aside of material things originally typified by the symbols of the burnt offering. This is followed by the denial of sin (6-11), the washing of the hands at the laver in the former symbols, and the recognition of God's allness (12-14), the shewbread and perpetual light.

Psalm 26 actually speaks of washing the hands, "that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works."

This thanksgiving then, expressed in praise and gratitude, becomes the final step to the approach to spiritual communion, and the song closes with the joyous couplet:

My foot standeth in an even place:
In the congregations will I bless the Lord.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Performers
8—Pertaining to the ear
9—Maize
11—Parent
12—High (Music)
13—Hoar
14—Musical note
15—To be agitated
16—Base of the leg
18—Power

Down

2—Small wagon
3—Large cask
4—Conjunction
5—Asian plant
6—Slopes
7—Game at cards
10—A fad
13—Shed
15—Tree
17—Have existence

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner Answers

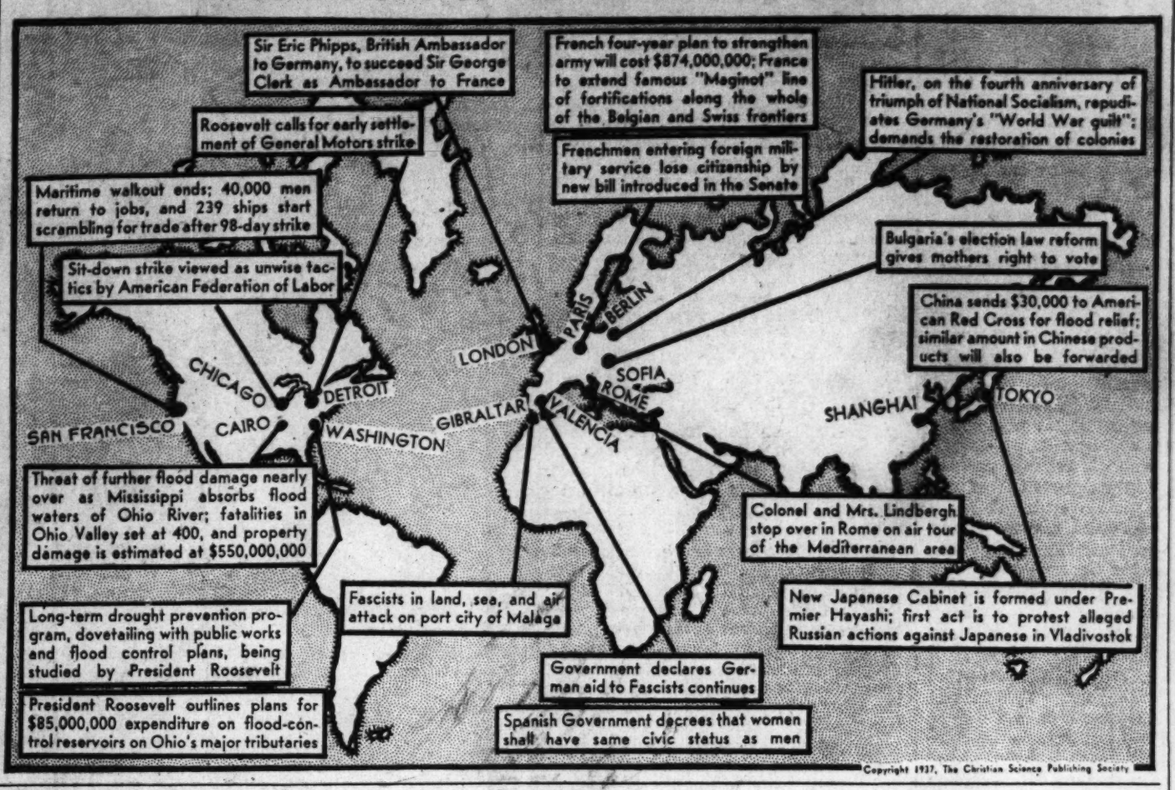
Cryptogram: It is a foregone conclusion that a straight line is the shortest distance between two given points; but tell me, which of the two points is farthest from the other?

Mostly for Children: Cow—corn; sheep—meadow; rose—bush; apple—tree; spider—web; Humpty Dumpty—wall; Jack Horner—plum; mouse—clock; Mother Hubbard—cupboard; Mistress Mary—garden.

Bible Arithmetic: 4 (way side, stony places, thorns, good ground), plus 100 (hundredfold), minus 60 (sixtyfold), times 30 (thirtyfold), divided by 4 (ears), equals 330.

A Riddle: The present month, February. Because it is the shortest.

World News of the Week at a Glance



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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ring the Bell

Everybody loves to throw a ball; so try hanging a little tea bell in the middle of an open doorway. Each player makes a ball of crumpled paper and takes his or her turn throwing at the bell. Every time it rings, a score of two points is made.

Out of doors you can hang an auto tire from the limb of a tree, suspending a bell from the top of this tire. Make balls of snow, each player throwing from some distance—of course, all throwing from the same distance mark. As throwers grow more skillful, increase the distance until gradually all but one are eliminated. This game may be played all the year round, using tennis balls in the summertime.—Mrs. E. H. L.

Odds and Ends

Early Pianos

In the early days of piano manufacturing it took six months to a year to produce a single instrument.

Bolivia's Principal Product

Bolivia accounts for one fourth of the world's annual supply of tin.

Quotation for Today

BY NOBLE searching and striving for the better, we of ourselves produce the good which we suppose we find.—GOETHE.

In Lighter Vein

Examination Questions

Question—"Give the feminine of bachelor."

Answer—"Lady-in-waiting."

Question—"What had Archimedes found when he shouted 'Eureka' in his bath?"

Answer—"The soap."

Question—"Name a well-known figure in the business world."

Answer—"$1.98."

Question—"Give an example of a sheltered profession."

Answer—"A night-watchman."

Question—"What does 'Nota Bene' mean?"

Answer—"Without any money."
—Edinburgh Dispatch

Polite

A man we like
Is Henry Fenn;
He's heard the joke—
But he laughs again!

Well Known "Amateur"

"That football star seems to be rather blue," said the pretty sophomore.

"Yes," replied the dignified senior, "they say his father is always writing to him for money."

The Display

"You have my sympathy, old man."

"Why?"

"My wife has a new hat—and she's calling on your wife tomorrow."—Montreal Herald.

Try O'clock

I do not tell the time of day as some
do, by the clock,
Nor by the distant chiming bell that
is set on the steeple top,
But by the progress that I see in
what I do—
It's either done o'clock to me, or just
half-past through.

—Humorist

"If this snow keeps on, I'll have to make that post higher still!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Haircuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

In this city lives a man who has retired from active business, but his love for his less fortunate brother has not been allowed to be a passive one.

He enjoys cutting hair for children, and sometimes drives 20 miles to cut the hair of youngsters whose parents could ill afford to pay to have the work done.

He now has more than 25 whom he keeps looking their slickest; and he keeps a record of them so that none have to go too long without his loving ministrations with comb and scissors.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impress: There is almost always a tie between father and son—and the son usually wears it.

Albany Knickerbocker Press: "Mutiny on the Bounty" is not a story of people who refused to accept relief money.

The Shaft: Nothing so much horrifies a politician as discovery that the other side is playing politics.

New Yorker: Miss Helen Hull says that local color is disappearing from our literature because people of all sections now act alike. New Hampshire folks, for example, vote just like Solid Southerners.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adulterate — *A-dul'-ter-ate* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

This word goes back to the Latin *adulterare*, "to change" (*ad*, "to," and *alterare*, "to alter"—from *alter*, "other"). In ordinary uses, the word means "to corrupt; defile or make impure by the admixture of foreign matter." Various statutes, however, provide that some things shall be deemed adulterated under conditions not involving the addition of a spurious or defiling article; as in the case of "adulterated milk," which suggests the subtraction of a valuable or necessary ingredient, the cream.

Barachel—Preferably with accent on the first syllable, *Bar'-a-kel* (first *a* and *e* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Behold—Avoid *buh-hole'*; sound it *be-hold'*.

Bruised reed . . . smoking flax (Matt. 12:20)—"Bruised" is sounded as one syllable.

Weymouth has an interesting note: "The idea is possibly that of a shepherd who picks up a reed in order to play a tune upon it. But discovering that it is bruised and crushed, and therefore little suited to his purpose, he breaks it in two and throws it away. . . . Christ, the chosen and dearly loved servant of the Lord, does not cast us away because our lives yield such imperfect music, and when our light burns dimly he trims instead of utterly extinguishing it."

Buxite — *Bu'-zite* (both vowels long).

Clairvoyance—*Klair-voy'-ance.*

This word is applied to the alleged power or art of discerning objects not normally perceptible, or of reading mortal thoughts. This so-called ability is regarded by some persons as a natural gift, but the clairvoyant usually functions while in what is said to be a hypnotic state.

The word comes to us from a combination of two French words: *clair*, "clear," and *voyant*, past participle of *voir*, "to see." (These, of course, go back to the Latin *clarus* and *videre*.) Because of this derivation, "clairvoyance" was once used to suggest "sagacity, penetration, clear-sightedness"; but its chief use today is as a label for one of the milder "black arts."

Contemned (Song of Sol. 8:7) — *Kon-temd'*.

"Contemn" is still in current use in the sense of "to view or treat with contempt; to reject with disdain."

Digested—Webster's still records a preference for the short *i*, but long *i* has earned a second-choice listing, and it is undoubtedly coming into prevailing use among educated speakers. (Compare the new preference for long *i* in "divest," "fidelity," etc.)

Elihu—Although the modern given name is sounded *El'-ih-hü*, the Biblical name is pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *E-li'-hu* (*e* as in create, *i* and *u* long).

Fallacy—*Fal'-a-sih* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *i* short).

This word is applied to a deceptive or false appearance, a false or erroneous idea, that which misleads the eye or thought. It is commonly used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The derivation is from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err." It may be of some significance that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

Herbs — Oddly enough, the *h* is silent in America, but sounded in Britain.

Hypothesis *Hi-poth'-e-sis* (first *i* long, *o* and second *i* short, *e* as in create).

A hypothesis (Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put or place") is literally a subordinate proposition or untried supposition, on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic it is an assumption which is deemed possibly true in order to explain or prove something which otherwise would remain unproved.

In ordinary usage, a hypothesis is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes of certain phenomena; a theory is a hypothesis which has achieved some degree of plausibility.

Improvisation — The latest Webster's records a wise preference for *im-pro-vi-zay'-shun* (first *i* short, *o* as in obey, second *i* long, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable). We hail the carrying over of the long second *i* in "improvise" into "improvisation."

In tracing this word we go back through the French *improviser*, "to improvise," and the Italian *improvvisare*, "to sing extemporary verses" (*improvviso*, "sudden," "unprovided for"), to a combination of the Latin *in*, "not," and *providere*, "to foresee." We employ the verb "improvise" in the sense of "to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously," or "to invent or provide offhand." ("He improvised a hat out of my fan").

The noun "improvisation" is applied to the act or art of improvising. Incidentally, improvisation is aided by putting self aside, so to speak, and becoming a transparency.

Leviticus—*Le-*, not *Lev-*.

Mythology—*Mih-thol'-o-jih.*

Our word is derived from a combination of the Greek roots *mythos*, "myth, fable," and *legein*, "to tell." Myths are tales associated with ancient religious rites and beliefs, in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, are characterized. (A non-religious story is generally called a fable or folk tale.) Mythology, then, is the study which treats of myths, or the collective myths describing the gods of the ancients.

Necessarily — Principal accent on first syllable, secondary on the third.

Oblivion—*Ob-liv'-ih-un.*

This word, derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness," suggests a blotting out so thorough that there is no longer any memory. There is, of course, the related sense of "forgotten"; as, "The source of some Bible traditions is lost in oblivion."

Presumptuous (Psalms 19:13) — *Pre-zump'-tu-us* (*e* as in create, first *u* short, second as in unite, third clipped as in circus).

The word here renders the Hebrew *zed*, "arrogant, proud," from *zuwd*, which had a figurative sense of "insolence."

Reins (Psalms 16:7) — The word translates the Hebrew *kilyah*, which, as Strong points out, was the word used for "kidney," but which had a figurative use in the sense of "the mind (as the interior self)." It will be recalled that the ancients believed all the organs to be seats of various emotions (cf. "bowels" in many citations).

Resources—The accent is on the second syllable.

Scholastic—*Sko-*, not *skoo-*.

Stalled (Prov. 15:17) — The word renders the Hebrew *abac*, "to fodder," hence "fattened."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The following was selected from several shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader, and was headed: "Just for the sake of argument." Can any reader answer the question given below in cryptographic form?

EL EO W XKJACKFA YKF-YDQOEKF LZWL W OLJWECZL DEFA EO LZA OZKJLAOL VEO-LWFYA TALSAAF LSK CENAF HKEFLO; TQL LADD IA, SZEYZ KX LZA LSK HKEFLO EO XWJ-LZAOL XJKI LZA KLZAJ?

Mostly for Children

A Quincy, Mass., reader shares the following, designed especially for younger readers. The first has been checked as usual.

1	cow	wall	
2	sheep	clock	
3	rose	corn	1
4	apple	cupboard	
5	spider	garden	
6	Humpty Dumpty	meadow	
7	Jack Horner	tree	
8	mouse	bush	
9	Mother Hubbard	web	
10	Mistress Mary	plum	

Bible Arithmetic

Referring to the parable of the sower and the seed: To the number of different places named in which the seeds fell —— add the first missing number in the following verse: "But others fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some a . . . . . fold, some . . . . . fold, some . . . . . fold" ——; subtract the second missing number ——; multiply by the third missing number ——; and divide by the number of letters in the missing word in the following verse: "Who hath . . . . . to hear let him hear" ——. What is the answer?

A Riddle

Here's an old-timer: In which month of the year do most persons talk the least?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Are New Yorkers Up in the Air About?*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Trail of a Story*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Let's Not "Amend" the Court

THIS newspaper has declared that any constitutional changes Americans find necessary should be made by amending the Constitution, not by amending the Supreme Court. That is still our conviction. We further believe that "packing" the court is one of the worst ways of amending it and that among packing methods grading by age is certainly not the best.

Otherwise we see considerable merit in President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the judiciary. A quicker test of the constitutionality of new laws is plainly needed. (It was just as desirable in 1935 when the Administration sought to retard a test by avoiding a decision in the NRA Belcher case.) Facilitating the retirement of judges too "tenacious of the appearance of adequacy" (the phrase quoted by Mr. Roosevelt proves to be from an earlier statement by Chief Justice Hughes) and increasing efficiency by increasing personnel (where duties can be divided, as they cannot be on the Supreme Bench) have much to commend them.

But let us be frank. This plan is really aimed at the Supreme Court. It would not be put forward were there not an apparent deadlock between the New Deal and the court. Now it should be recognized that in some degree the President expresses a national purpose, or national need, to give government adequate powers to deal with national problems. There is an uncrystallized but manifest mandate from the people for effective government action to handle such problems as floods, droughts, interstate crime, farm surpluses, monopoly and industrial slavery. Yet just how far the people want such power to go is not clear.

Indeed, so great is the fear of many Americans that the constitutional balance between state and federal powers will be upset and individual liberties endangered that they wish to go very slow. Hesitance in accepting the child labor amendment is an example of this feeling. Another evidence of it is the lack of any wide demand for a general amendment giving Congress power to regulate agriculture, finance, industry and labor. The people are reluctant to wipe out states' rights, or to lose the checks and balances of the three co-ordinate branches of the national government. There has been little more enthusiasm for plans to curb the so-called "judicial supremacy" of the Supreme Court. Some of these would apparently work a more drastic and permanent change than the President's proposal.

Yet this plan is faulty. It lacks frankness. It has all the earmarks of expediency. It offers no clear-cut, principled basis for action. It would not remove judges for unfitness—or insure the fitness of those added. We consider age a mistaken criterion of usefulness, but an age limit would at least be understandable and definite. Yet this proposal is so indefinite as to leave the size of the nation's highest tribunal to the pleasure of judges who either are or are not too old to serve, or who may or may not wish, for whatever reason, to resign.

Perhaps one of its worst features is the effort to solve deep economic and social problems by mere changes in personnel. It involves a grave shock, if not a permanent injury, to the vital prestige of the judicial branch of the Government. If effected, and if appointees can be found who will guarantee in advance the color of their judicial opinions, we shall have the spectacle of "the President's judges" marching in to dragoon "fellow justices" with whom they should be expected to work in amity and respect.

The President said the plan involved no "constitutional changes." Technically that is true. But if it were true in a deeper sense, the plan could not achieve its purpose, which plainly is to promote constitutional changes behind the façade of constitutional correctness. The need is for wise constitutional changes. And decisions obtained by this plan might permanently alter the relation of federal to state governments. Those changes might be wise. Some of them have been supported by the present minority of the court. Others would involve alterations in fundamentals for which the last election furnished no mandate.

There is much need for efficient, spoils-free administration before more administrative tasks are undertaken. There are many chances for further testing of present powers before more authority is sought. And in those fields where extension of federal power seems most approved, wouldn't it be sounder, more honest and really better politics to get a clear understanding and assent from the people? Specific amendments for separate problems might be awkward and slow but they would be definite and safe. A general amendment might be sweeping, but it would at least have to have clear and conscious public support before it could operate. For all Mr. Roosevelt's careful citing of precedents for amending the court, amending the basic law is more in line with American constitutional practice and experience.

The Play's the Thing

THAT a group of leading Hollywood film producers should give organized encouragement to new playwrights is a matter of general congratulation. Some element of poetic justice is involved, too, for the films have all but drained the theater of its established talent.

Scarcest of all commodities in theater or studio is writing ability that has individuality of expressive style. Plenty of persons can learn the mechanics of stage and screen composition, but having learned to talk are often found to have nothing to say.

The Bureau of New Plays, under direction of Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild, sought for the film producers talent for dramatic writing in the universities. Five fellowships and scholarships totaling $8750 in value and one award of $500 have been handed to graduates not more than three years out of college. Honorable mentions went to five more.

The whole enterprise, with its spreading of the knowledge that play-writing as a career is open to qualified beginners, is a happy augury for the access of new talent to stage and screen.

"G" Men for Britain?

SHOULD Britain, like the United States, have "G" men? This question crops up periodically when the efficiency of the British system of local police forces, each operating in separate units in prescribed areas, comes under review.

So far there has been no bigger step toward a central force than the co-ordination of police work by the collating of criminal records for reference by all forces, with powers given to local authorities to call in help from their neighbors or even farther afield, not necessarily from Scotland Yard, by which term is meant the most skilled detectives in the Metropolitan Police.

Not long ago a murderer in the north of England was brought to justice by the untiring efforts of the police of a Lancashire town working with those of the Scottish County where clues to the crime had been found. Both were aided by skilled criminologists attached to no particular force. Such instances can be multiplied, suggesting that there might not be so much gain by the creation of a special corps to deal with outstanding cases of crime.

The essence of successful detective work is embodied in the old rule of "Hue and Cry," which was "instant pursuit by horn and voice"; though the two last methods of laying offenders by the heels have been improved upon by the radio and the publicity given in the press, the necessity for "instant pursuit" still remains. The first inquiries and investigations are made locally and with the general high standard of police intelligence and zeal that has been reached, such methods, aided by outside help if necessary, seem for the time adequate in a country where criminals are helped by no vast areas in which they can move about, nor by the numbers of the population among whom they can hide.

With loyal co-operation between members of each force and co-operation among the various forces, results show a very small percentage of serious crime undetected. And there is no sign of any relaxation of efforts to make this percentage nil.

Friendship in Uniform

SYNONYMS: Boy Scouts, friendliness. It was the friendly good turn of an English lad to an American lost in London in 1910 which brought the idea of Boy Scouting to America. Now, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the movement, there are more than 1,000,000 American Scouts practicing the daily good turn. Additional millions of their brother Scouts throughout the world are following the same ideals as those embodied in the American Scout oath and law.

President Roosevelt, who has always been interested in Scouting, and who is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, has invited the Scouts to hold a national jamboree in Washington the first week in July. Twenty-five thousand American Boy Scouts and delegations from many foreign countries consequently will camp along the banks of the Potomac this summer on land loaned for the occasion by Congress. This American jamboree will be followed by a world Scout jamboree at Vogelenzang-Bloemendal, Holland, in August. A delegation of more than 1000 American boys will cross the ocean to engage in activities there with their fellows from every corner of the world.

The great body of youth represented in the international federations of Boy Scouts is a great moving force for peace in a world that urgently needs such forces. Dedicated to the same ideals and purposes and pledged to the same oath and laws, the international Boy Scout movement is helping to develop throughout the world a respect for humane and co-operative attitudes among individuals and nations. It is a man-sized job, but not too big for boys thus banded together in a brave venture for worthier living.

Friend of Humanity

Book News of the Day

TOM PAINE—for so he is always called, either in affection or in derision—had an amazing career. A citizen of three nations in actuality, and of all nations in theory, he finally found none to welcome him with cordiality. He narrowly escaped the gallows in England, the guillotine in France and lynching in America; and yet it may be plausibly maintained that he was one of the greatest benefactors of all three countries.

When the American "rebels" were swaying to and fro in uncertainty, his "Common Sense," telling them what, without knowing it, they were really thinking, paved the way for the Declaration of Independence, drawn up by Jefferson but in fact the work of Paine. When it became clear that there was a conspiracy to displace Washington in favor of Gates, his "Crisis" confounded the plotters, and, it is not too much to say, saved the American cause.

Ere long there was another revolution against monarchy, and into that also Paine plunged. His "Rights of Man" answered Burke's "Reflections"; he crossed the Channel just in time, and, though unable to speak a word of French, was elected a member of the convention. But, as a sympathizer with the Girondists, he was not the man to suit the Jacobins: nor, as the very incarnation of uncompromising courage, could he hide his opinions. He voted against the execution of the King, and, at the risk of his life, saved more than one "traitor" from the guillotine. He was himself saved by a series of fortuities.

In prison he wrote what he expected to be his last legacy to the world, the "Age of Reason"; and from the moment of that book's appearance, the friend of humanity was hated by most human beings. Napoleon might tell Paine that he slept with this book under his pillow, but his attacks on religion alienated even those who had passionately admired the "Rights of Man." A quarrel with Washington, skillfully fostered by the crafty Gouverneur Morris, was not likely to mitigate American feelings; and when Paine came to the United States he found himself an Ishmael.

The hatred long survived his passing. I well remember the horror with which he was spoken of, even in Liberal circles, as one of the worst of men. In TOM PAINE (London: Hamish Hamilton. 9s.; New York: Harper. $3), which comes out appropriately in the bicentenary of Paine's birth, Mr. Hesketh Pearson makes a gallant and on the whole I think a successful attempt to clear his hero's memory. It is certain that Paine was an absolutely honest and incorruptible man, liberal, kindly, a lover of mankind though incapable of understanding individual men, and one whose words, as was said of those of Rousseau, were not words but deeds. He ought to be specially remembered every Fourth of July. E. E. K.

Now!

Land Without a Guidebook

I FEEL a proprietary interest in Jutland, for I had really to discover its attractions for myself. No separate Baedeker of Denmark exists, and the two or three scanty pages allotted to Jutland in the cicerone's all-Scandinavia volume give almost no hint of the rich rewards of travel there. The town of Ribe, for instance, which I honestly consider one of the elect of Europe's old-world towns, fit to stand with Rothenburg and Visby and San Gimignano, is mentioned in my Baedeker *only* as a station on a branch line. Not a word on its gloriously rollicking Elizabethanism. The town of Jelling, where one may see the finest Runic stones of the north, carved to the order of Harald Bluetooth, and where a very ancient white church nestles between the tumuli of Gorn and Thyra, great-grandparents of Canute the Great, is not mentioned at all. Other quaint specialties, like Tönder the lace town; Aabenraa, a living illustration from a nursery book, and Nordby, the fish-and-amber village of Fanö, are all but ignored. Lökken, with a beach as smooth and perfect as a new boulevard, finds no place in the hurrying text.

I am not condemning Baedeker, whose function is to follow trends rather than shape them, but trying merely to shout the news that Jutland, the land without a guidebook, is enormously worth anyone's while to discover personally. I am glad that such relatively unsung regions of travel still exist on the continent of Europe, and am possibly inconsistent to "sing" so lustily about this one when the tourist tides are already setting toward it.

Jutland will seem tame to those who compare it mentally with the grandeurs of Norway. It will seem a trifle backward to those who compare it with the more populous parts of Sweden or its own Denmark, but to those who love old picture villages, which live for themselves and not for tourists, to those who love beech forests beside blue-crinkled bays, rolling hills swept by sea winds, hard-packed beaches flecked with North sea spume, green marsh lands cut to strange patterns by silvery streamlets, this land of the Jutes will be supremely satisfying.

Jutland is cut squarely in two by the Limfjord, where oysters and pleasant holidays grow, and although Aalborg straddles the fjord at its narrowest point one may cross the entire peninsula by steamer. I have done so in a leisurely freighter, stopping at the miniature ports of Lögstör and Thisted, cheerful in their oblivion, and quite unconcerned with tourist matters. The Skaw, ultimate tip of Central Europe, that long wave-battered prong of sand where the Skaggerrak and the Cattegat fling their choppy waters together, has an immense appeal for some travelers. It is an artists' retreat, and one of Denmark's major poets, Holger Drachmann, set its colors in verse. A brave little Lutheran church lies buried here in the shifting sands, only its white corbeled tower protruding, and this *tilsandede kirke* is one of the curiosities of Denmark. I like this stern region as a sight, but give me for real holidays the placid pleasures of Silkeborg where the limpid stream called Gudenaa wanders through forests and heather land for fifteen miles, partly in a chain of lakes, to the eminence called Heavenhill. Give me the historic glamours of old Viborg with its splendid cathedral of pink-gray granite in a country devoted to bricks. Give me *Den Gamle By* (The Old Town) of Aarhus where the sixteenth century has been perpetuated more successfully than in any other of Scandinavia's outdoor folk museums. Above all, give me those perfections of the past seen in the obscure villages of South Jutland.

Ribe, my own special boast, is the best of them all. The stream on which it lies has been redanicized from Königsau to Kong Aa. On its hill, called *Slotsbanken*, once stood *Riberhus*, a very ancient castle where dwelt Queen Dagmar, romantically loved by her gallant King Valdemar and nowadays the idol of young Denmark. The lovely Dagmar seems to have lent her spirit to the town wherein she dwelt and no more charming bits of medieval architecture are to be found anywhere in Europe than here. A dozen scenes and settings capture the eye and photograph themselves indelibly upon it. The age which Ribe represents may not have known much about sanitation, about creature comforts, about table manners, and a hundred other things which we deem essential. It did, however, know how to form beauty as if by instinct.

S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Again the Public Defender

By Frank L. Perrin

PARAPHRASING an honored proverb, it is insisted that it were better that ninety-nine guilty persons escape punishment than that one innocent person be made to suffer. This, first and last, has probably influenced the verdicts of countless trial juries and the decisions of numberless trial judges and magistrates. Oftentimes, it might be shown, the determination to be generous rather than just has resulted in imposing upon society, upon individuals, and upon the victims of the lawless and predatory, burdens which otherwise might not have been necessarily borne.

It is the experience of peoples generally, and always as higher educational and ethical standards are realized, that efforts to eradicate crime fail more often than they should if law enforcement is to keep pace with cultural development. One sometimes is inclined to the belief that the lawless take a page from the book of those who open and study the book of human knowledge. Invention and research seem to supply to wrongdoers the very means and methods which are designed to circumvent, reform or penalize them.

Recently there was offered in the Congress of the United States a bill designed to provide for the appointment, in every federal court jurisdiction, of a public defender, an assistant public defender, and a corps of helpers. The public defender, who would stand in the same relationship as the public prosecutor to the court, would appear for and conduct the defense of accused persons who, after investigation by the trial judge, are found to be without means to employ counsel for themselves.

Representative Byron M. Scott, of California, sponsor for the bill, quite eloquently urges its passage. He professes to have discovered that there are many persons now in jails and penitentiaries who have been convicted because of their inability to engage and pay competent counsel. Such a statement cannot be convincingly controverted. One at all familiar with the ordinary court procedure, whether in federal or state courts, knows that the cause of an accused client is frequently carelessly or indifferently safeguarded by lawyers provided by the court at the expense of the public. Pleas of guilt are often advised where it is possible to escape punishment for the more serious crime charged.

But in his zeal as an advocate of the cause which he has so generously espoused, Mr. Scott may have overlooked the fact that even the fledgling lawyer to whom the defense of an indigent client is assigned is himself an officer of the court. His responsibilities are not lessened by the fact that his fee is small. Besides this, is the more important fact that the judge on the bench is not a prosecutor. His duty is to the defendant as well as to the people. Frequent railroaded convictions, such as those we are asked to consider, cannot occur without at least reasonable provocation and an equally reasonable basis in fact.

It would be vain to insist that there are not frequent and deplorable miscarriages of justice. But there persists the conviction that justice fails oftener to punish the guilty than inflict an undeserved or unmerited penalty upon the innocent. Any system of human rewards and punishments is as weak and liable to egregious error as is human nature itself. Our own experiences may not provide a correct measure by which to judge or provide a safe and infallible rule of conduct and procedure. But it may be discovered that to the knowledge of few and perhaps none of us who seek to appraise the matter charitably and sensibly has there come a single case in which those entirely innocent have been convicted and punished because of a designed or preventable miscarriage of justice.

Even if one might be inclined to agree that the plan proposed is defensible and worthy of serious consideration there at once appears, in a new and possibly attractive form, another proposed gear wheel in the intricate and expensive machinery which has been set up and kept in operation by the increasing army of public servants and place holders. Such action as that proposed nationally, or for the federal courts, would almost certainly be urged upon the states individually. In each county or district a considerable added tax burden would be placed upon homes, farms and factories. The taxpayer, who by chance might be compelled to employ counsel in his own defense would, willingly or unwillingly, be charged a share of the expense of defending a perhaps habitual impecunious offender confirmed in the hope that he may offend freely and with impunity.

The Wide Horizon

Changing Forces in the Pacific

By Hu Shih

[Excerpts From Foreign Affairs, January]

MANY believe that there is no longer any balance of power in the Far East, that there is only the supremacy of one nation—Japan. . . . They believe that where one power is in a position of such absolute preponderance . . . there cannot be any remedy or modification of the situation without an international war.

From such a major premise only defeatist conclusions can be drawn: either the powers of Europe and America must acknowledge their helplessness in this situation, and each of them plan to withdraw the commercial and financial interests of its nationals from the Far East in order to avoid a possible conflict; or they must appease the predominant power by sacrificing . . . treaty obligations in order to retain a minimum share in the spoils; or each must go on with its military and naval preparations in anticipation of an inevitable clash in the not-too-distant future.

. . . A liberal journal of opinion in the United States advocated editorially that all American merchants and firms trading in China should be withdrawn from that country and that the American Government should undertake to compensate their losses out of the money saved from scrapping the American navy. I need not mention the other organs of opinion which advocate creating a big navy and a big air force as the only sort of language which Japan can understand. . . . To build a big navy without backing it with a constructive policy is defeatism. To advocate the abandonment of the principle of non-recognition . . . is defeatism. And the mere pious wish to avoid a clash by scrapping the American navy and abandoning a continent of commerce and investment is no less defeatism.

. . . This defeatism in all its forms is based upon an erroneous understanding of the present situation in the Pacific area. It is erroneous today to think of that situation as one of Japanese supremacy unmitigated by any changes in the balance of forces. Such changes have been taking place since 1931.

The plain historical truth is this: *"Japan's supremacy in the Far East" was a fact in the period of seventeen years from 1914 to 1931; but since 1931 it no longer has been a fact. . . .*

While it is true that the Washington Treaties aimed at the establishment of a set of new checks and balances on Japan's preponderate power in the Far East, it is no less true that the supremacy of Japan was never in fact curtailed by the actions taken at Washington. . . . There is such a thing as power becoming greatest when it is made innocuous. The best example is the supremacy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. Japan's position in the family of nations was the highest when she abided by the results of the Washington Conference and remained one of the Big Four in the League of Nations.

. . . While the League Covenant and the Washington Treaties and the Pact of Paris prevailed there was no balance of power in the Pacific. There was only a New World Order, or at least the semblance of it, within which Japan was tacitly acknowledged by all as the undisputed leader in the Far East and in the Western Pacific.

But since September 18, 1931, that is to say, since Japan's militarists started their aggressive campaigns in Manchuria, in Shanghai, and in North China . . . Japanese power . . . destroyed that semblance of international order which alone had legalized and tacitly protected Japan's supremacy.

What are the new factors brought forth . . . as a result, at least in part, of Japan's violent action?

In the first place, Soviet Russia has come back to the Pacific as a first-rate military power.

. . . She comes, too, possessed of new and vast industrial resources. Japan must now reckon with her more than ever as a factor in the Pacific scene.

The second new factor is the rapid rearmament of all the non-Asiatic nations bordering the Pacific or having possessions there. . . . The construction of the British naval base at Singapore, after being suspended for a time, was vigorously resumed after the fighting at Shanghai early in 1932 . . . New Zealand and Australia . . . are . . . working out . . . schemes of coastal defense. . . . Recently when I was in Winnipeg I read in the *Free Press* that Canada, too, is going to have a new navy. And the United States is constructing new armaments and fortifications from the Philippines to Alaska, and undertaking a heavy naval building program. . . . Last but not least we must note the rapid rise of the national state of China. The unification of China under the National Government at Nanking is the outcome of Japan's aggression. . . .

Evidently if these new factors are not properly organized they may lead towards a terrible international conflagration. . . .

But wise statesmen may also discern in this changing balance of power new possibilities for a peaceful adjustment of the Pacific world. They may now discover a way to create a regional peace machinery which has as participants the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Empire (with all its Pacific members), as well, of course, as Japan and China.